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Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-026
Wednesday
7 February 1990

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-026

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United States & Canada

Jiang Meets Group of Former U.S. Congressmen

OW0702120490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1142 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a delegation of former U.S. Congressmen here today.

The delegation is led by former Democratic Party Congressman Richard H. Ichord and former Republican Party Congressman Robert Wilson.

Jiang and the delegation had a friendly conversation on the Sino-U.S. relations and other issues of common concern.

Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, attended the meeting.

Soviet Union

Spokesman Declines Comment on Soviet Plenum

HK0702074690 Hong Kong AFP in English
0744 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, Feb 7 (AFP)—The Chinese Foreign Ministry refused to comment Wednesday on the historic Soviet Communist Party plenum on grounds of non-interference in the affairs of another country.

Major daily newspapers also continued Wednesday to ignore Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to abolish the dominant role of the Communist Party and institute a multiparty system.

"This is the internal affair of the Soviet Union. State-to-state relations should abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"Sino-Soviet relations are no exception."

The five principles—non-interference, non-aggression, equality in relations, peaceful coexistence and respect for national sovereignty—form the cornerstone of Beijing's foreign policy.

China's hardline communist authorities have been wary over the recent collapse of ideologically close regimes in Eastern Europe.

Supreme Soviet Awards Medal to Writer Ba Jin

OW0602175690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1436 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Moscow, February 6 (XINHUA)—Ba Jin, China's famous writer, received Monday the Supreme Soviet Medal of "People's Friendship" award, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA said today.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued a decree awarding Ba Jin the medal in praise of his "major contributions to the development of cultural links between the Soviet Union and China," IZVESTIYA said.

Ba Jin, who has made five visits to the Soviet Union, is responsible for translating works of Maksim Gorky, Ivan Turgenev and other Soviet and Russian writers into Chinese.

Northeast Asia

Analysis Views U.S. Troop Cut in South Korea

OW0602130290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0918 GMT 4 Feb 90

[News Analysis by reporter Li Nengqing (7812 5174 3237): "A Troop Withdrawal Plan More in Name Than in Reality"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Feb (XINHUA)—South Korea and the United States announced simultaneously on 30 January that the latter will withdraw by stages the three air bases in Taegu, Suwon, and Kwangju and some 2,000 noncombat personnel from South Korea.

The purpose of the U.S. troop withdrawal plan is not to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and to create conditions for the multichanneled dialogues being conducted between North and South Korea as commented upon by foreign wire services. Instead, it is an expedient measure adopted under internal and external pressures.

Under the influence of the trend of detente in the world, some congressmen in the United States pointed out in early 1989 that because the weaponry and equipment of South Korea were absolutely superior to North Korea's in quality, U.S. armed forces should be withdrawn from South Korea. They asked President Bush to draw up a troop withdrawal plan as soon as possible.

Since the U.S. financial deficit has grown remarkably each year, there has been an ever-increasing demand for reduction of military spending. The expenditure for maintaining U.S. armed forces in South Korea alone amounts to \$2 billion annually, and only one-seventh of this amount is borne by South Korea. The United States asked South Korea long ago to take care of a greater portion of the expenditure, but the request was refused. In January this year, the U.S. side said that if South Korea bears more expense for the U.S. armed forces stationed there, the United States would reduce the number of troops to be withdrawn from South Korea to the minimum. But South Korea expressed that it was unable to meet this U.S. request. As it can be seen, the reduction of U.S. noncombat personnel in South Korea by some 2,000 is mainly aimed at cutting military spending.

Recently, frequent disputes have arisen between U.S. troops and South Koreans. The anti-American feeling

has soared among the South Korean people, and students have continued to hold demonstrations demanding the departure of U.S. armed forces. Last year the South Korean authorities asked the U.S. military headquarters to move away from Seoul and expressed the hope to take over the combat commanding power from the U.S. armed forces.

To ease tension on the peninsula and to achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, North Korea has repeatedly requested that tripartite talks attended by North and South Korea and the United States be held to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. Moreover, it has unilaterally cut back 100,000 men from its People's Army and engaged them in economic construction.

As revealed by the South Korean Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun, after repeated consultations between the United States and South Korea since 1988, a decision was made to dismantle the above-mentioned three air bases. In the meantime, a capable and more modern U.S. Air Force command system will be established with Osan and Kunsan bases as the centers. To remedy the effect of the withdrawal of 18 RF-4C tactical reconnaissance planes originally stationed at Taegu Base, the United States will form a night combat group in South Korea composed of 24 F-16 fighters. In addition, nine RF-4C tactical reconnaissance planes will be provided to the South Korean Air Force to increase its maneuverability.

It is not hard to see that the troop withdrawal plan put forth by the United States will not affect its combat capability. It is a strategic adjustment rather than a troop withdrawal.

Article Assesses Japan's Foreign Relations

HK0702060990 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 1, 1 Jan 90 pp 7-8

[Article by Luo Weilong (7482 3634 7893): "Japan Holding Overall Detente Is Not Equivalent to the End-of-Cold-War Detente Cycle, Development of Sino-Japanese Friendly Relations and Cooperation Conforms to the General Trend of Worldwide Detente"]

[Text] I agree that the general trend in the development of the international situation is the replacement of tension with detente and confrontation with dialogue. However, in my view, the actual situation is more complicated than this generalization, and various complex factors are still interwoven with each other. Although the military confrontation between the East and the West has been obviously mitigated, the competition and rivalry in the economic and political fields are getting more and more intense. On many occasions, cooperation and competition, as well as coordination and rivalry, exist side by side at the same time. That is to say, in the contemporary world—especially in East-West relations—there is cooperation and coordination on one side and competition and rivalry on the other. We need to observe and analyze this situation more carefully.

While detente has appeared in U.S.-Soviet relations and a multipolar tendency has appeared in the world, Japan's development will attract closer attention. In the complicated international relations, Japan has participated in both cooperation and competition and joined in rivalry. At the same time, Japan is also the target of rivalry. After the end of World War II, Japan's economic strength grew rapidly, and it has grown into an economic superpower and has great impact on the world economy. Japan has thus become more and more strongly discontented with its present political status. Leaders of the Japanese Government have repeatedly indicated that Japan will strive to become a "political power" and an "international power." This reflects the intention of that country. As some analysts have pointed out, the transition from an "economic power" to a "political power" represents an inevitable trend in Japan. In fact, with the continuous growth of its economic strength in recent years, Japan has been gradually increasing its influence in the international arena.

In 1989, Japan's domestic economy continued to grow. Although the imposition of new consumption taxes caused price fluctuations and evoked strong resentment among the masses, Japan was still able to prolong the period of economic boom through expanding internal demand. According to present prices, Japan's GNP in 1988 reached 367,000 billion yen, so its average daily production exceeded 1,000 billion yen. It seems that the Japanese economy will continue to grow in 1990. In contrast with sustained economic growth, certain unrest occurred in Japan's domestic politics in 1989. In the House of Councillors election in July, the Liberal Democratic Party was defeated by the Socialist Party, and the proportions of the seats held by the ruling party and the opposition parties in the House of Councillors changed substantially. This had never been seen since the founding of the Liberal Democratic Party and it reflected the changes in the political thinking of Japanese citizens. It is expected that in late February 1990, Japan will dissolve the House of Representatives and hold general elections. Then, the Kaifu cabinet will face a stern test. Public opinion in Japan holds that because of the internal problems in the opposition parties, it will be hard for them to defeat the ruling party in the 1990 elections, and the Liberal Democratic Party may maintain a narrow majority in the House of Representatives, so there will be no major turbulence in Japan's political situation.

After the Malta meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders, it seemed that Japan was upset by the uncertainty in the development of the situation and found it necessary to "advance through groping about in the most difficult period in diplomacy." However, according to present conditions, the basic structure of Japan's foreign relations will undergo no major change in 1990. While continuing to harmonize its relations with the United States, Japan will also continue to adjust its relations with other countries and to pursue the so-called "all-sided diplomacy" in order to maintain a relatively stable

international environment. Japan will continue to concentrate mainly on developing its economy and developing high technology and will, at the same time, speed up the expansion of its defense strength, thus increasing its "comprehensive national strength." ASAHI SHIMBUN quoted an official in the Foreign Ministry as saying that the present situation is "obviously different from the detente during the Nixon administration, as there is now across-the-board detente," but "it cannot be concluded that the cycle of cold war and detente has come to an end. Today, as reforms are advancing, many new unstable factors will also be brought about." Not long ago, an AFP dispatch from Tokyo said that "the Americans and the Japanese still consider the Soviet Union a threat to Asia." This reflected the concern over the development of the world situation among some Japanese people.

There is still economic friction between Japan and the United States. Japan has been continuously making economic inroads into the United States. The huge trade imbalance has not been eliminated and has caused resentment in official and unofficial U.S. circles. Some people in the United States even hold that Japan poses a threat to their country. In the long run, it is expected that the economic and even political friction between Japan and the United States will certainly become more intense. At the present stage, however, both sides still have to depend on each other. A Japanese reporter with good knowledge of U.S.-Japanese relations said: "Japan and the United States may quarrel from time to time, but their actual relations are still rather good and each side can gain what it needs from the other. Japan buys plant and real estate in the United States and makes investments there..., this will benefit the United States and enable U.S. dollars to flow back to the United States, as well as improve the situation of imbalance in U.S.-Japanese trade. As long as Japan does not possess nuclear weapons and strong military strength, the United States will not be too anxious." While U.S. economic strength is relatively declining, Japan is helping the United States adjust its economic structure by taking over some economic burdens from the United States. Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who recently returned from a visit to the United States, revealed that U.S. President Bush suggested that the United States and Japan join hands in giving full support to Eastern Europe, saying that this "will be the best example of U.S.-Japanese cooperation in international affairs." Prime Minister Kaifu has decided to visit Poland and Hungary in January 1990 and will offer "urgent assistance" to these two East European countries.

A certain degree of relaxation has also appeared in Japanese-Soviet relations. When mentioning that General Secretary Gorbachev will visit Japan in 2 years' time in a speech to the Diet, Prime Minister Kaifu said: "A crucial juncture in Japanese-Soviet relations will arrive." In recent years, the two countries have increased exchange visits, and bilateral trade also marked a postwar high in 1988. However, stagnation appeared in 1989. Japan was not optimistic about the prospects of

the Soviet political and economic reforms and held that the Soviets "talked more than acted, made no substantial progress in the economic field, and faced a threat from the worsening ethnic conflicts." The Japanese Government still adheres to the principle of "not separating economic issues from political issues" and insists that "no official economic exchanges will begin if no progress is made on the territorial issue." The Soviet side has also repeatedly reiterated its principled position on the territorial issue and insists that "the territorial issue has been solved for a long time." With changes in the international situation, the economic intercourse and the exchange visits between Japan and the Soviet Union may further increase, but there is very little possibility of either side making a principled compromise on the territorial issue. With the existence of the issue of the northern territories as an obstacle, the development of political and economic relations between the two countries will be greatly constrained.

In 1989, some temporary twists and turns occurred in Sino-Japanese relations, which had previously developed rather smoothly. Although the Japanese Government has now rescinded its "advice" to the Japanese people against visiting China after the rebellion on 4 June was quelled, the third yen loan program is still frozen. The negotiations on some new trade, loan, and other economic and technological cooperation projects are still at a standstill. The cooling of relations between the two countries has brought about many regrettable difficulties. Although it is hard to break through such a deadlocked situation and some new problems may occur, people of insight on both sides are still optimistic about the prospects for bilateral relations since the development of peaceful, friendly, and cooperative Sino-Japanese relations is in the common interest of the 1.2 billion people of both countries and also conforms to the general trend of detente in the contemporary world. The development of Sino-Japanese relations in the last 10 years and more shows that a rather solid economic and political foundation for Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation has been laid. The consolidation and further development of such relations are beneficial to both sides. No matter what problems may be encountered, the two governments and the two peoples should resolutely maintain the continuing development of their friendly and cooperative relations by removing the obstacles for the sake of their common interests. The appearance of the twists and turns in Sino-Japanese relations also shows that in spite of the differences in the two countries' social systems, historical traditions, and national conditions, when dealing with the problems in their bilateral relations, they should still respect each other's national conditions and believe that the government and citizens of the other side will be able to settle their domestic problems. It is believed that so long as both sides genuinely and strictly observe the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the friendly and cooperative relationship between China and Japan will be able to gradually be restored and developed.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk Leaves for Thailand, Singapore Visit

OW0702081390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0746 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, and his wife left here this morning for a visit to Thailand and Singapore.

Seeing them off at the airport were Qi Huaiyuan, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and Chan Youran, Cambodian Ambassador to China.

Sources say that Sihanouk and his wife are scheduled to make an inspection tour of the liberated areas of Cambodia after winding up their visit to the two countries.

PLA Commander Leaves for Bangladesh, Thailand

OW0702114990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0227 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Airforce Commander Wang Hai left here to pay an official and goodwill visit to Bangladesh and Thailand by air today.

General Wang Hai is invited by Bangladesh Air Vice-Marshall Mumtazuddin Ahmed [name as received] and Thai Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin.

At the airport, he was seen off by high-ranking officers of the Chinese PLA Airforce and diplomatic envoys of Bangladesh and Thailand.

Passenger Buses From PRC Arrive in Philippines

OW0602224890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1604 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Manila, February 6 (XINHUA)—A total of 105 large passenger buses made in China were unloaded today at the Manila International Container Terminal and South Harbor.

The 105 units were the third batch of passenger buses imported by the Philippines from the People's Republic of China.

The first two batches totaling 55 units arrived here last year and have already been put into operation in the capital region.

Earlier, President Corazon Aquino approved the importation of these buses in a bid to alleviate the transport crisis now plaguing Metro Manila.

Philippine Transportation and Communications Secretary Oscar Orbos told reporters that the shipment is part of the bus installment purchase program of the Metro Manila Transit Corporation, which started last year.

Alex Ong, manager of Aeolus Philippine Industries Corporation, a bus distributor, told XINHUA that local bus operators are satisfied with the quality of these buses. The government will purchase more from China in the near future, he added.

West Europe

Sino-British Trade President Meets Officials

Meets With Li Peng

OW0602133890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that the Chinese Government always attaches importance to Sino-British relations.

At a meeting with Lord Sharp of Grimsdyke, president of the Sino-British Trade Council, Li said no matter what happens, the Chinese Government will never forget friends who contribute to Sino-British relations.

Lord Sharp, who is visiting China for the 10th time, said trade between Britain and China will continue. It would be a mistake to think that anyone would benefit if Britain relaxed trade with China.

He said he is glad to see that China is continuing an open policy on trade and that trade between Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland is continuing apace.

The Chinese premier said China's foreign trade last year was good, with a considerable increase in volume. He believes that there is a great potential for Sino-British trade. So long as the two countries work together, he said, the prospect for development is broad.

He expressed his hope that the two countries, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, will continue to develop co-operation in energy, transport, telecommunications and other fields.

Of Hong Kong, the premier said China is sincere to its policy of "one country, two systems."

To keep Hong Kong as the center of finance, trade and transport in the Far East is in the long-term interest of China's modernization program, the premier said.

He said he hopes that Hong Kong can maintain its stability and prosperity, to which the support of the mainland is indispensable.

He reiterated that the Chinese Government will solve issues involving China and Britain strictly according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

Lord Sharp and his party are visiting China at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Further on Li Meeting

OW0602142590 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 6 Feb 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Premier of the State Council Li Peng met with Lord Sharp, chairman of the British-Chinese Trade Council, at Zhongnanhai's Ziguangge this afternoon.

Lord Sharp arrived in Beijing this morning at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. This is his 10th visit to China.

Premier Li Peng welcomed Lord Sharp's visit. He said: No matter what happens in the world, the Chinese Government and people will never forget the old friends who have contributed their share to developing Sino-British friendship. Li Peng said: The Chinese Government has always attached importance to the development of Sino-British relations. China will strictly act according to the guidelines of the Sino-British joint statement in solving the problems existing between the two countries.

Talking about the domestic situation in China, Li Peng said: Last year, China's foreign trade was fine on the whole. Total exports and imports increased by about 7 percent and we had a trade surplus. He said: There is still great potential to be tapped in developing Sino-British trade. As long as both sides make common efforts, the prospects for development are broad. Li Peng hoped that the two countries will constantly develop the existing friendly relations in energy, transportation, communications, and other areas on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Li Peng also reaffirmed the Chinese Government's policy toward the Hong Kong issue. He said: China is sincere in implementing the policy of "one country, two systems" for Hong Kong. Keeping Hong Kong as a trading, banking, and transportation center in the Far East conforms to the long-term interests of China's four modernizations. We hope that Hong Kong will remain prosperous and stable. However, China's support is indispensable to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

Lord Sharp said: British-Chinese trade has never stopped. It will continue to develop. If we relax our efforts to promote trade with China, it will benefit nobody. He said: We are very glad to see that China is continuing to implement the open policy and is still developing its trade with Hong Kong.

Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (Group), and Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Vice Chairman Rong Yiren hosted a banquet at the International Mansion in honor of Lord Sharp and other British guests.

Meets NPC Vice Chairman

OW0602224990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1441 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)—Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Board of Directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), met Lord Sharp of Grimsdyke of the Sino-British Trade Council here today.

The two men had a conversation on further developing the two countries' economic cooperation.

Lord Sharp arrived Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Latin America & Caribbean

Ten Years of Columbia Diplomatic Ties Marked

Presidents Exchange Greetings

OW0702085490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1533 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Bogota, February 6 (XINHUA)—Leaders of Colombia and China congratulated each other Monday on the eve of the 10th anniversary of establishing diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The two leaders also expressed their wish to further develop their ties of friendship and cooperation.

China's President, Yang Shangkun, sent a message to his Colombian counterpart, Virgilio Barco, saying that the establishment of Sino-Colombian diplomatic ties "marked the beginning of a new stage in the relations of friendship between the two nations and peoples."

The message said, "During the past 10 years, thanks to the combined efforts of both sides, the contacts and cooperation between our two countries in different fields have shown a stable and satisfactory development."

Barco replied by saying "This occasion is especially suitable for expressing fervent and sincere wishes that the common objective of development and progress that we have set continues to widen the ties of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our peoples."

China's Foreign Minister, Qian Qichen, and his Colombian counterpart, Julio Londono Paredes, also exchanged similar messages, congratulating each other for their countries' decade-long ties.

China and Colombia established diplomatic relations February 7, 1980.

Colombian Envoy Attends Reception

OW0702100490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1447 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)—A reception marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia was held here tonight by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

CPAFFC President Han Xu said in his toast that friendship and cooperation between China and Colombia

developed smoothly in the past 10 years, proving that their relations have been based on a solid foundation and have broad prospects.

The Colombian Ambassador to China, Jose Maria Gomez, said in reply that many Colombian people hope to have more exchanges with China. He said he hopes that Colombian-Chinese friendship will further develop.

Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other Chinese officials attended the reception.

Political & Social

CPC Document on Multiparty Cooperation

OW0702094890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0614 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)—Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting in and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC (30 December 1989)

The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC is the basic political system in our country. Uniting and cooperating with and supervising one another, the CPC and various democratic parties work together to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to undertake the great cause of reunifying the motherland and revitalizing China. The political-party system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party, as practiced in our country, is a characteristic and a strong point of the country's political system. It is fundamentally different from the multiparty system or bipartisan system in Western capitalist countries and also differs from the one-party system in some socialist countries. It is a creation of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with China's revolution and construction and a socialist system of political parties in conformity with China's conditions. To persist in and improve this system constitutes a major aspect of our country's political restructuring, which is of great significance for consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front, developing socialist democracy, promoting the great unity of all nationalities throughout the country, and carrying out the general tasks of the party and the state.

The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC has evolved and developed over a long period of revolution and construction. In the period of democratic revolution, various democratic parties cooperated and fought together with the CPC for a long time, making an important contribution to winning the victory of the new democratic revolution and founding the PRC. Since the founding of New China, the various democratic parties participated in the work of the people's political power and political consultation, played an important role in consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, smoothly brought about socialist transformation, promoted the development of the socialist cause, promoted the implementation of the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, and undertook socialist modernization. Practice proves that the various democratic parties and the CPC are close comrades in arms, who have stood together through thick and thin and shared weal and woe for a long time, and that the democratic parties are an important force of the patriotic united front as well as an important force in maintaining stability and unity in our country and promoting socialist modernization and the reunification of the motherland. The common tasks of the CPC and

various democratic parties are to uphold the basic line for the initial stage of socialism and to strive to build our country into a prosperous, powerful, and modern socialist country with democracy and civilization, to reunify the motherland, and to revitalize China.

Ours is a socialist country under the people's democratic dictatorship. The CPC is the ruling party, the core of leadership for the socialist cause. The various democratic parties are political alliances of some socialist workers and patriots supporting socialism, who keep contact with one another; they accept the leadership of the Communist Party and cooperate fully with it; and they are friendly parties making concerted efforts with the CPC to undertake the socialist cause as well as parties participating in government and political affairs. In practicing multiparty cooperation in our country, it is imperative to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and the four cardinal principles. This the political foundation on which the CPC cooperates with the various democratic parties. The leadership the CPC exercises over the various democratic parties is political leadership, that is, leadership in political principle, political orientation, and major principles and policies. CPC committees at all levels should strengthen and improve their leadership over the democratic parties; further strengthen and develop their cooperation with them; and support them in serving the purposes of building socialist material and spiritual civilization, promoting the concept of "one country, two systems," and achieving the reunification of the motherland.

"Long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal or woe" are the basic principles for cooperation between the CPC and the democratic parties. The CPC greatly needs to hear various kinds of opinion and criticism and accept supervision by the masses of the people as the ruling party leading the political power of a state with a 1.1 billion population. The democratic parties are important channels for reflecting the opinions of the masses of people. They reflect their opinion and exercise supervision. To bring into full play and strengthen the role of democratic parties in participating in the exercise of political power and supervision is of great importance for strengthening and improving the CPC's leadership, promoting the construction of socialist democracy, ensuring a long period of order and stability in China, and facilitating the progress in reforms and opening to the outside world and in the modernization drive.

The basic points of the democratic parties' participation in the exercise of political power are: taking part in state power; participating in consultation on major principles and policies of the state and on the choice of state leaders; participating in the administration of state affairs; and participating in the formulation and implementation of the state's principles, policies, laws, and decrees.

The general principle for bringing into play the democratic parties' role of supervision is—on the basis of the

four cardinal principles—to give expression to democracy; encourage the free airing of views; and encourage and support the democratic parties and persons without party affiliation to express opinion, criticism, and suggestion on the principles, policies, and work in various fields of the party and the state. This will ensure that everyone says all he knows without reservation and will have the courage to uphold a correct opinion.

The CPC and the democratic parties must take the Constitution as their basic code of conduct, and shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding the sanctity of the Constitution and guaranteeing its implementation. Democratic parties enjoy political freedom, organizational independence, and equal legal status within the bounds of rights and duties as prescribed in the Constitution. The CPC supports democratic parties in independently handling their internal affairs, helps them improve their working conditions, and supports them in launching various activities and safeguarding the lawful interests and reasonable demands of members of their own organizations and the masses of people associated with the democratic parties.

The CPC and the democratic parties jointly bear the responsibility of defending national security and safeguarding social stability and unity. Political organizations that oppose the four cardinal principles and endanger state power are absolutely not allowed to exist. Such organizations must be banned according to the law as soon as they are discovered.

I. Strengthen Cooperation and Consultation Between the CPC and Democratic Parties

1. Political consultation between the CPC and democratic parties is an important component of the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. A summary of the fruitful experience accumulated since the founding of the country shows that consultation can be carried out mainly in the following forms:

Principal leaders of the CPC Central Committee should invite principal leaders of the democratic parties and representatives of people without party affiliation to meetings for democratic consultation on major principles and policies to be formulated by the CPC Central Committee. Such meetings are generally held once a year.

Principal leaders of the CPC Central Committee should invite principal leaders of the democratic parties and representatives of people without party affiliation to high-level, small-scale heart-to-heart talks at irregular intervals whenever the situation deems it necessary in order to hold casual talks, exchange ideas, and solicit views on questions of common concern.

The CPC calls meetings of people from democratic parties and without party affiliation, briefing them on or exchanging with them information about important matters, relaying important documents to them, and listening to their suggestions on policy matters or their

discussions on certain special topics. Such meetings are generally held once every two months. They can also be held at any time whenever a major event occurs. The convening of some meetings can be entrusted to the CPC organization of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

In addition to offering consultation at meetings, the democratic parties and persons without party affiliation can submit political suggestions in the form of written statements to the CPC Central Committee or can invite responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee to meetings on major principles and policies of the state and important questions in the modernization drive.

The above forms of consultation also apply, in principle, to consultation between local party committees of the CPC and local organizations of the democratic parties.

2. Responsible persons of CPC committees at various levels should maintain contacts with responsible persons of democratic parties, make heart-to-heart friends and admonition-giving friends with them, and understand and help each other politically and ideologically. Relevant departments of CPC committees should strengthen cooperation with democratic parties and energetically support the latter in developing their work. In those grass-roots units where there are democratic party organizations, CPC organizations should hold forums from time to time to earnestly listen to the opinions of democratic parties and give full play to their role. Contradictions may appear while the CPC is uniting and cooperating with democratic parties. It is necessary to carry out democratic consultations on the basis of the four cardinal principles and act in accordance with the formula of "unity—criticism—unity" to seek correct solutions to these contradictions.

3. United front work departments of CPC committees at all levels should be responsible for assisting the party committees in maintaining close contacts with various democratic parties, getting acquainted with the situation, harmonizing relations, implementing the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, and helping democratic parties solve the actual problems encountered in their work.

II. Give Further Play to the Role of Democratic Party Members and Persons Without Party Affiliation in the People's Congresses

4. The system of the people's congresses is our country's basic political system. The people's congresses are organs through which the people of our country exercise state power. They are also important organs through which democratic party members and persons without party affiliation participate in the administration and discussion of state affairs and play a supervisory role.

Democratic party members and persons without party affiliation who are deputies to the people's congresses should carry out activities as people's deputies in the people's congresses according to the "Constitution" and

such laws as the "Organic Law of the National People's Congress [NPC]" and the "Rules of Procedure of the National People's Congress."

5. It is necessary to ensure that democratic party members and persons without party affiliation constitute a certain proportion of the deputies to the NPC, members of the NPC Standing Committee, and members of the NPC special committees. Democratic party members and persons without party affiliation expert in relevant fields may be invited to serve as advisors to the special committees.

It is necessary to ensure that democratic party members and persons without party affiliation constitute an appropriate proportion of the deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

It is necessary to ensure that persons without party affiliation constitute an appropriate proportion of the deputies to the people's congresses of cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties. It is also necessary to ensure that democratic party members constitute an appropriate proportion of the deputies to the people's congresses of those cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties where there are organizations of democratic parties.

6. Members of the leading CPC groups in the people's congresses should constantly exchange information, ideas, and opinions with democratic party members and persons without party affiliation holding leading posts in the people's congresses.

7. When the people's congresses or their standing committees are forming investigative committees on specific questions and when special committees of the people's congresses are organizing investigations and studies on related questions, they should solicit for participation those deputies who are democratic party members and persons without party affiliation. They may also engage experts who are democratic party members or persons without party affiliation.

III. Recommend Democratic Party Members and Persons Without Party Affiliation to Leading Posts in Governments and Judicial Organs at Various Levels

8. To have democratic party members and persons without party affiliation assume leading state and government posts is an important aspect of conducting multiparty cooperation under CPC leadership. Effective measures should be taken to select democratic party members and persons without party affiliation to fill leading posts in the State Council and its relevant ministries and commissions and in local governments at and above the county level and their relevant departments.

9. When selecting democratic party members and persons without party affiliation to fill leading government posts, it is imperative to adhere to the guideline that they

should have both ability and political integrity and the principle of "making the contingent of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent." In consideration of the actual situation at present, restrictions on the age requirement and work experience of democratic party members and persons without party affiliation may be relaxed appropriately. United front work departments and organization departments of CPC committees at various levels and personnel departments of governments should do a good job in examining and training the persons that democratic parties have recommended as suitable for posts.

10. When the State Council and local governments at various levels convene plenary sessions or relevant meetings to discuss work, they can, if necessary, invite relevant democratic party members and persons without party affiliation to attend as observers.

Governments and their relevant departments can invite democratic party members and persons without party affiliation to serve as part-time functionaries, or advisors, or sit on consulting bodies; they can also ask democratic parties to conduct investigations and studies and make suggestions on certain specific subjects. Relevant government departments can consult with their democratic party counterparts on professional matters, organize discussions with relevant democratic parties, and solicit their opinions before certain major policy measures are decided upon. They should pay attention to appropriately placing democratic party members and persons without party affiliation in the government counsellors office and making use of their consulting functions.

11. Qualified democratic party members and persons without party affiliation shall be recommended to leading posts of procuratorial and judicial organs. A number of qualified democratic party members and persons without party affiliation that have specialized knowledge shall be invited to serve as special supervisors, procurators, auditors, and educational inspectors.

Democratic party members and persons without party affiliation can be recruited to participate in the investigation of major cases, which is organized by government departments in charge of supervision, auditing, and industrial and commercial administration. They can also participate in reviewing tax collection and other matters.

12. Democratic parties should act in accordance with the country's policy regulations and carry out, in a well-planned manner, work promoting friendship with Chinese compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao; with Overseas Chinese; and with foreign nationals of Chinese origin. They should help bring in capital, technologies, and talented people; develop economic exchanges; and push forward exchanges in science and technology, culture, learning, and sports between the

mainland and Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign countries. Departments concerned should provide active assistance and guidance.

13. In conducting economic, scientific-technological, educational, legal, public health, cultural consultation, and social service work, democratic parties should make the provision of service as their goal and should emphasize social effects. Government departments concerned should create the necessary conditions and actively support the democratic parties to contribute more to socialist modernization and reunification of the motherland.

14. People serving in government departments, with or without Communist Party membership, are the country's public servants. They must strictly observe political discipline and law and serve the people wholeheartedly. CPC organizations and members, especially its leading cadres, should respect the functions and powers of persons without Communist Party membership and establish a fine cooperative working relationship with them.

IV. Give Further Play to the Role of the Democratic Parties in the CPPCC

15. The CPPCC is a patriotic united front organization in China, and also an important organizational form of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party. It should serve as an important place where various parties, mass organizations, and representatives from various circles cooperate in unity, participate in, and discuss political and government affairs.

The CPPCC should strengthen political consultation and democratic supervision in the country's general policies; important local affairs; in the implementation of policies, laws, and decrees; and major issues in the people's life and in the united front. The "Provisional Regulations on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision" enacted by the CPPCC National Committee should be seriously implemented.

16. At various CPPCC meetings, CPPCC members' freedom of raising criticism and airing different views must be effectively guaranteed.

Democratic parties may speak and present proposals at the CPPCC meetings in the name of their respective parties.

17. It is necessary to ensure that democratic party members and persons without party affiliation account for a certain proportion of the Standing Committee members and the leading members of the CPPCC. Special CPPCC committees should have democratic party members and persons without party affiliation, and CPPCC organs should have a certain number of democratic party members and persons without party

affiliation serving as full-time leading cadres. The democratic party members and persons without party affiliation in the special CPPCC committees and CPPCC organs should truly have positions, authorities, and responsibilities. CPPCC organs should create more favorable conditions for democratic parties to conduct activities. It is necessary to pay attention to arranging for democratic party members and persons without party affiliation to visit abroad and to conduct international activities.

18. Respect the right of CPPCC members of democratic parties or those without party affiliation to conduct inspections, report on offenders, and take part in investigations and the check-ups. Relevant departments should seriously deal with their proposals and reports on offenders and promptly answer them.

19. Relevant CPC and government departments should establish contact with the CPPCC and its relevant committees and give full play to their role in offering advice on policy decisions.

20. In accordance with the provisions of its Constitution, the CPPCC should organize and encourage its members to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the principles and policies of the CPC and the state, and current affairs and politics on a voluntary basis in order to facilitate seeking unity in understanding and promoting unity and cooperation on a common political basis.

V. Support Democratic Parties in Strengthening Themselves

21. Democratic parties need to strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally to persist in and continuously improve the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. First of all, they need to strengthen the building of their leading bodies. Leaders of the older generations of the democratic parties at the central and provincial levels have made important contributions to the state, and it is necessary to continue to bring their influence and role into play. At the same time, vigorous efforts should be made to train a number of young and middle-aged persons, who have some mass basis and an organizing and leading ability and support the four cardinal principles and the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, to strengthen those leading bodies step by step. CPC committees and relevant departments at various levels should assist the various democratic parties in doing this work well.

22. The various democratic parties should pay attention to improving the quality of their members. In recruiting new members, they should attach importance to their political quality and to their ability and political integrity. In developing their organizations, they should keep within the scope and targets decided through consultation and they should persist in mainly recruiting representative figures in big and medium-sized cities. If

democratic parties cross one another's areas in developing their organizations, they should settle such disputes through consultation and on the basis of respecting the free will of those being recruited.

23. The democratic party should carry forward the fine tradition of self-education; strengthen ideological and political work among its members; and carry out extensive education in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, in patriotism and socialism, and in the conditions of the country and the fine tradition of long-term cooperation between the democratic parties and the CPC.

It is necessary to run well the institutes of socialism at the central and provincial levels as joint party schools for members of the democratic parties and nonparty personages. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought should be a required course in the institutes of socialism. The government should effectively support the institutes in providing teachers and funds.

Papers and magazines published by democratic parties should uphold the four principles, publicize state principles and policies, and have their own characteristics.

24. Democratic parties should adopt effective measures to strengthen the building of their organs; improve the political quality and professional levels of their office cadres; and strengthen the management of office-cadre appointments, dismissals, and transfers according to state cadre policy, the personnel system, and relevant regulations.

Li Peng To Address Shenzhen Conference

HK0702015190 Hong Kong *HONGKONG STANDARD*
in English 7 Feb 90 p 1

[By Cheung Lai-kuen]

[Text] Chinese Premier Mr Li Peng arrives in Shenzhen today to attend the national conference on special economic zones in which he will deliver an important speech on China's policies towards development of the zones.

It will be the first visit from Mr Li to the southern part of China since the bloody June 4 crackdown.

The visit is seen as a bid to boost his poor image in the south and to show the central government's keen concern towards economic development in the zones.

It also follows his announcement yesterday which held out the prospect of better relations with Britain and reminded Hong Kong that its stability and prosperity depended on China's goodwill.

In what one Western diplomat described as the nicest words for a long time, the hardliner said China attached importance to Sino-British relations and hoped they would develop on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Mr Li was speaking to Lord Sharp, president of the Sino-British Trade Council, who is a frequent visitor to China.

Diplomats said the conciliatory remarks were in sharp contrast to earlier Chinese statements that have accused Britain of allowing Hong Kong to be used as a base for subversion.

"To keep Hong Kong as the centre of finance, trade and transport in the Far East is in the long-term interest of China's modernisation programme," Mr Li said.

But in a reminder of the ultimate power China holds over the territory, he added: "China hopes that Hong Kong can maintain its stability and prosperity for which the support of the mainland is inseparable."

Today's visit will make Mr Li the most senior central leader ever to attend the national conference on special economic zones in recent years.

Observers said Mr Li's appearance at the conference indicated Beijing's desire to show foreign investors its firm commitment to the open door policy.

Informed Chinese sources yesterday said Mr Li's visit to Shenzhen was unprecedented and many municipal officials in the zone were still unaware of it.

Mr Li, who became the main target of public anger during the prodemocracy student movement last summer, is especially unpopular in the south for his hardline stance and conservative economic policies.

The premier, a Soviet-trained technocrat showing strong favour for the central planning system, has earned a bad reputation among the Guangdong people who have gained most from the market orientated economic reforms in the past 10 years.

Sources said Mr Li would deliver an important speech on China's future policies for the zones at the closing session of the conference on tomorrow.

"The speech will place emphasis on reassuring foreign investors of Beijing's commitment to the open door policy," a source said.

Sources said Mr Li might leave for Shantou after the conference ended on Thursday to meet Hong Kong business tycoon, Mr Li Ka-shing.

Mr Li Ka-shing will tomorrow officiate the opening ceremony of the Shantou University, which he founded.

Sources said other central leaders were also expected to visit the Shantou Special Economic Zone around the same time and would hold meetings with Mr Li Ka-shing to discuss the economic development of the city.

The central leaders visiting Shantou might include party general secretary Mr Jiang Zemin.

"Mr Li Ka-shing will stay in Shantou until this Sunday and he will attend a reception ceremony for Overseas Chinese in the city on Saturday," sources said.

Mr Li Ka-shing is expected to donate another large sum to the Chinese government during his Shantou visit.

Mr Li Ka-shing met paramount leader Mr Deng Xiaoping; state president, Mr Yang Shangkun; the party general secretary, Mr Jiang and the premier during his four day trip to Beijing last month.

During the trip, he donated HK\$10 million to the organising committee of the 11th Asian Games to be staged in Beijing.

Song Jian Calls For Technical Service System

OW0602200690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 5 Feb 90

[By XINHUA reporter Yin Jianhua (1438 1696 5478) and NONGMIN RIBAO reporter Yan Zengbao (1693 1073 1405)]

[Text] Jinan, 5 Feb (XINHUA)—Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, repeatedly stressed during his recent inspection of the rural areas in Shandong that there definitely will be no change in the flexibility policy toward the scientific research organs and the policy of flexible and relaxed management of scientists and technicians. He said that it is necessary to enliven nongovernmental work in science and technology and to gradually establish a scientific, technical, and economic service system appropriate to the Chinese countryside.

Braving wind and snow, Comrade Song Jian arrived in Shandong on the first day of the Chinese New Year. After carrying out a social survey in more than 20 townships and villages and in some institutions and enterprises in Shouguang, Zhucheng, Anqiu, and Hanting Counties (districts), he wound up the investigation and returned to Beijing today.

Song Jian pointed out during the inspection that adopting a flexible policy with regard to scientific research organs and a policy of flexible and relaxed management of scientists and technicians will be of great significance to the development of the local economy and the development of scientific and technological undertakings. We should not do anything to weaken the nongovernmental scientific and technological research organs of various types that have cropped up in the course of the reform. We should instead give them further support to bring about their further development. In addition, we should step up support and guidance for companies that are devoted to technological development.

Song Jian said: In order to apply science and technology to promote the development of agriculture, the first thing we should do is to popularize science and technology to enable the peasants to know how to rely on

science and technology to develop the commodity economy and raise labor productivity. The second thing is to establish an economic, scientific, and technical service system appropriate to the Chinese countryside so as to guide the peasants to gradually abandon traditional production and daily habits and ways. All localities where conditions are really available should gradually adopt the production methods that are based on science and technology and applicable on an appropriate scale. There are usually hundreds of thousands to as many as a million people in a Chinese county, where the role of the government in providing leadership and the role of policies to offer macroeconomic guidance are very essential. However, the government and policies cannot be expected to solve all of the problems. There are many educated youths and all kinds of capable people in the countryside. If their role can be brought into play by forming such organizations as the peasants' association for science and technology, a generation of new peasants will be brought up and new production methods will be developed. When the hundreds of thousands of peasants are organized through nongovernmental associations, science and technology will be quickly popularized, labor productivity will be greatly increased, and social benefits and per capita income will grow.

Song Jian said that it is necessary to walk on two legs in perfecting the scientific, technical, and economic service system in the countryside. While the enterprise groups organized by government departments are needed, it is also necessary to develop nongovernmental organizations. The peasants' associations should be guided to develop in the direction of technical, agricultural, and trade organizations or technical, industrial, and trade organizations. It is necessary to mobilize the initiative of the grass-roots units to the greatest extent possible.

Ministry Expands Primary Health Care Program

HK0702094990 Beijing CEI Database in English 0857 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—The Ministry of Public Health is expanding the primary health care program in rural China. The idea is to give every citizen access to medical services by the year 2000, Fang Hudhen, the ministry's spokesman said here recently.

Fang said the emphasis would be put on public education in primary health care, and on the training of professionals. This would promote health consciousness in rural residents and upgrade the professional credentials of medical workers at the grassroots level.

All county medical schools and township hospitals are required to help train village medical workers.

And ways will also be worked out to improve welfare for rural medical personnel as a way to increase their enthusiasm for the job, said Fang.

To date, 70 to 80 percent of the better-developed rural areas have established village clinics.

The professional skills of the 1.2 million rural medical workers have been upgraded.

As a part of the rural health program, 5.7 billion yuan (about 1.2 billion U.S. dollars) has been invested in rural drinking-water improvement projects benefiting 55 percent of the country's rural population.

The incidence of acute and chronic infectious diseases in rural China declined 18 percent last year from 1988. Malaria decreased by 86 percent.

However, Fang pointed out that there are still a number of local governments which do not give adequate support to primary health care work, some do not even include it in the local social and economic development plan.

Most counties allocate no more than 5 percent of the annual budget on developing health care facilities, at least 3 percent lower than the state requirement by the year 2000.

Some rural places are still suffering a shortage of doctors and medical supplies.

An investigation of eight counties in Liaoning Province of northeast China revealed that 20 percent of the major township hospitals in the province lack necessary medical equipment such as electrocardiograph or scales.

Investigation also showed that only one-third of the township hospitals in Liaoning Province are reaching their rural clients as they should.

Other township hospitals were hampered by either economic or technical difficulties: insufficient funds, equipment and trained workers.

Of the medical staff members in 149 township hospitals in the province, only 5 percent are college graduates while 67 percent have received no specialized training from professional schools, Fang said.

Public Health Ministry Reports AIDS Increase

OW0702131590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1030 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Public Health announced here today that China's mainland had found 194 people infected by the AIDS virus by the end of 1989, including three foreigners already confirmed as AIDS sufferers.

Addressing a news conference today, senior official of the Ministry of Public Health Dai Zhicheng said that among those infected, there were 153 mainland citizens and 41 foreign residents.

The sudden increase was revealed by an AIDS serum inspection conducted by Yunnan Province, southwest China, among drug addicts in the border areas. The inspection revealed 146 people infected by AIDS.

This is the first time for China to trace aids cases in remote areas and among drug addicts.

"The situation shows that AIDS has not only arrived in China, but is also spreading fast," Dai said.

The cases include 146 drug addicts, four persons who had used blood products, two who had just returned from abroad and one venereal disease case.

AIDS has now intruded into 10 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China.

Dai stressed that local governments should make proper regulations and laws according to their own situations on banning prostitution, drug trafficking and drug addiction to eliminate the spread of AIDS and VD.

He asked that all local governments give financial support for this task.

Meanwhile, he said, China should attach great importance to propaganda and education work, drawing people's attention to AIDS prevention.

He noted that China is also enhancing co-operation with international organizations and foreign countries in the field. The World Health Organization will soon send a group of experts to China in this respect.

Article Views Principle of Positive Propaganda

HK0502060090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Jan 90 p 3

["People's Forum" by Zhou Xuyi (0719 1645 0308): "Adhere to the Principle of Mainly Publicizing Positive Examples"]

[Text] Recently, the central leading comrade gave an important speech at the national study class on journalism attended by editors-in-chief of all provincial-level newspapers, particularly stressing that news reports must adhere to the principle of mainly publicizing positive examples. Obviously, it is very necessary, and timely to seriously reiterate this principle after we draw a lesson from the erroneous opinion orientation in the period of student unrest and turmoil last year.

Our journalist undertakings belong to the party and the people, and must serve their fundamental interests. In the socialist stage, they should serve the socialist cause and modernization construction, and serve the people. The nature and functions of the journalist work determine that news reports should follow the positive propaganda principle and that the journalist institutions should all act as the mouthpiece of the party and the people. This has been the practice of our journalist workers in the past decades.

During years of war, our journalists did not fear sacrifice and went to the forefront to cover the heroic deeds of our soldiers in defeating the enemies with the assistance of local civilian people. Thus, journalism played a positive propaganda role in educating and mobilizing the soldiers

and the people in hundreds of millions, to defeat the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang reactionaries. In the period of peaceful construction, our journalists feared no hardship and went to factories, rural villages, and other grass-roots units to cover the brilliant deeds of model laborers and advanced workers on all fronts. This also played a positive role in promoting socialist construction. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our journalists warmly publicized the party's line, principles, and policies in the new period, actively reported the new people, new things, new developments, and new experiences emerging in the course of reform and opening up, and explored the new issues and new methods in reform and opening up. All this vividly demonstrated the spirit of our news coverage and news reports that followed the positive propaganda principle. We should carry forward the good tradition and the style of work.

Of course, while adhering to the principle of mainly publicizing positive examples, we should also selectively expose the "dark side of things in an orderly way by proceeding from the position of the party and the people". For example, during the anti-Japanese war, our journalist workers mercilessly exposed the crimes of the enemies, traitors, and anti-communist die-hards, and also frequently published critical reports about the ideas of fearing the enemy or taking the enemy lightly and the actions of violating the policies and harming the popular unity among a small number of cadres and ordinary people. In the early 1950's, especially in the period of opposing the "three evils" and the "five vices," our journalists also mercilessly exposed the corrupt behavior of some degenerate party members and the base conduct of the lawless capitalists who spread the "five vices." In the later 30 years and more, our journalists continued to expose such corrupt phenomena as taking graft, embezzling public money, violating law and discipline, and using official powers in pursuit of private gains, and also criticized the mistakes and problems in the work of the party and the government. They properly performed the duty of exercising opinion supervision and won trust and support from the party and the people.

It should be affirmed that under the socialist system, the "bright side" of things always holds the predominant position. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, other working people, and the officers and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army are working diligently and fighting bravely for construction and defending socialism, and this is the mainstream of our social life and is also the inexhaustible sources of our new reports. As compared with the "bright side," the "dark side" is always a minor aspect of our social life and just holds a secondary position. So the "dark side" can only account for a small proportion in our news coverage. If we neglect this objective fact and reverse the order of importance, then we will deviate from the principle for the authenticity of news coverage and will even repeat the same mistake in the opinion orientation as that appearing not long ago. We must resolutely overcome such one-sidedness in our minds.

At present, the most important task for the whole party and the whole people is to give full play to our political advantages, stabilize the economy, stabilize the political situation, stabilize the social conditions, achieving the objectives of economic adjustment and rectification, and consolidating the achievements of reform and opening up. Our journalist organs should carry out positive propaganda around this important task. We should use the spirit of the central leading comrade's speech as our ideological weapon, concentrate our efforts on stabilizing the situation and boosting people's morale. We should publicize with full assurance the achievements in the past 40 years since the founding of new China, in the past 10 years since reform and opening up began, and in the current economic adjustment and rectification. We should adhere to the positive propaganda principle so as to arouse the revolutionary spirit of cadres and the masses and strive to fulfill the tasks put forth by the fourth and fifth central plenums.

Military

Army Activities Promote Lei Feng Emulation

HK0702010190 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
23 Dec 89 p 2

[Article by Lu Liang (0712 2733): "Spring Breeze in Ideological Sphere—Written on Occasion When Army Further Conducts Activities of Learning From Lei Feng"]

[Text] The name of Lei Feng—a great communist fighter—has spread all over China for a quarter of a century. Today, the name is once again echoed from all places of the motherland, when the Army and people are actively making preparations for further unfolding activities of learning from Lei Feng. This spring breeze in the ideological sphere has revealed inspiring new hopes and prospects for expanding the socialist ideological front, for mopping up bourgeois decadent ideological trash, and for promoting China's four modernizations and the Army's modernization.

Chairman Yang Shangkun of the Central Military Commission issued the call to undertake activities of learning from Lei Feng throughout the Army last March. On 27 August, Comrade Yang Baibing, director of the People's Liberation Army Political Department, delivered an important speech to the regiment of which Lei Feng belonged during his lifetime. Yang made comprehensive and profound discussions on the significance, essences and methods of learning from Lei Feng under the new situation, and thus pointed out the direction to initiate another Army-wide upsurge in learning from Lei Feng. I am extremely excited over this. To better understand the significance of renewing the activities of learning from Lei Feng, and to learn from past experiences and lessons in such activities, I should like to review and ponder on the conditions of learning from Lei Feng over the past 26

years, which might be of some help to the healthy development of the activities of learning from Lei Feng under the new situation.

Background of the Times in Which Lei Feng's Spirit Came into Being in the 1960's

Lei Feng's image and spirit roused strong repercussions from comrades of the whole Army and people across the nation in the early 1960s, and genuinely became a mirror for all people, young and old, men and women, who vied for learning from Lei Feng and who pursued ideological progress. Lei Feng's spirit educated and inspired a whole generation of the Chinese, especially the young people.

How do we account for the fact that learning from Lei Feng has brought such profound impacts on the ideological sphere in socialist China? Why is it that the entire nation from the top to the grass roots are thinking of Lei Feng, calling for the appearance of Lei Feng, and hoping that our Army will bring up more Lei Fengs today? Obviously, it was by no means accidental that Lei Feng's spirit came into being in the 1960's, nor is it by chance that the spirit has continued to give play in the 1980's. It is the offspring of the times and the embodiment of the spirit of the times.

Lei Feng lived in the days when China's socialist revolution and construction had just taken off. The sharp contrast between the new and old societies, and the mirth straight from the hearts of millions upon millions of peasants now standing up as masters of the country enabled Lei Feng to experience, body and soul, the great times he was living in. Feudalism and capitalism suffered a thorough phase-out in China. Both the workers and peasants had nurtured bitter hatred for feudalism and capitalism, and were willing, from the bottom of their hearts, to take the socialist road under the CPC leadership. In the wake of 1958, China met serious natural disasters, and some powers took advantage of this to add pressure on China. At that time, the whole nation, from the top to the grass roots were enthusiastic, and pursued national pride, improvement, and independence. Wang Tieren [3769 6993 0086] swore to end China's oil-starved history; Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389] was determined to overcome the sand blown by the wind, to transform saline-alkali soil to end the history of impoverishment handed down from generation to generation in Lankao County, Henan Province; and the people were filled with passion for building the country through hard work and the moral integrity typical of the Chinese. Lei Feng, the most progressive young person of his time, soberly saw: The Chinese young people living in the second half of the 20th century faced the burdensome historical mission of building China into a socialist power, which would be far superior materially and spiritually than capitalist countries; and hence, they cherished the lofty ideal of communism and the CPC, and adhered to the socialist orientation; they pursued national confidence, improvement, and independence, and the spirit of selfless devotion; and they were good at learning, bold at making progress and initiating socialist

undertakings through hard work. These ideas and characters became the chief melody of the spirit of the times. It was to meet the needs of the great times that Lei Feng and Lei Feng's spirit came into being. He regarded socialism as "the lifeblood," and likened the party to his own mother; he acted wholeheartedly according to the party's line, principles, and policies, and never forgot for a moment to adhere to the party's stand, to work and speak for the party, share its worries, and strive for the socialist cause, doing this all selflessly. He studied diligently in the spirit of a "nail," loved his own job and every specific job he was assigned, worked hard to have a perfect mastery of the skills required, forever making progress, and was determined to be a "screw" that would never rust. He was industrial and frugal, but would selflessly dedicate all that he had, and would put all his finite life into the infinite service to the people. All these came into being in the international climate and specific domestic conditions at that time. They were stamped with the characteristics of the times, and vivid embodiment of the spirit of the times. Lei Feng and Lei Feng's spirit struck roots in China. That was because they were part of the inheritance and development of the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation. For several thousand years, the Chinese nation has always been known to the world for its diligence and courage, indomitable spirit, and rich originality. The fine elements, and people of lofty ideas among the Chinese in history always advocated love for the motherland and hatred for the enemy, and such a lofty spirit and virtues as "worry before the whole world begins worrying, enjoy only after the whole world has enjoyed," "poverty cannot move one; wealth and rank cannot corrupt one; force cannot subdue one," "prepare to take up the cudgels for a just cause," "betray no fear in an hour of danger," as well as showing respect to the aged, cherishing the young, and always being ready to help others. All these are the great factors of the incomparable rallying force of the Chinese nation. Lei Feng believed that the motherland's interests were above everything else, he worked hard all his life, was brave to take the heavy burden in his work, and never for a moment forgot the strife. All this was the inheritance and development of the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation under new historical conditions. There is a need for such spirit forever and ever. It is the indispensable spiritual pillar for national survival and development, and for China to stand among the forest of the world's nations.

The Interference of All Sorts in Activities of Learning from Lei Feng Over the Past 26 Years

As our socialist cause has gone through many twists and turns as well as setbacks over the past 26 years, so have the activities of learning from Lei Feng. Generally, the activities can be divided in the following phases:

Between 1963 and 1966, the year prior to the beginning of the "great cultural revolution," proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Chen Yun, and Deng Xiaoping, personally initiated learning from Lei Feng,

which was conducted with great momentum and depth. Almost everybody on all fronts was enthusiastically learning from Lei Feng from the top to the grass roots, including the party, government, army, people, and students. Learning from Lei Feng became a household word; the effects were the best, with various circles in society actively making progress, and the party's work style and social atmosphere being unprecedentedly healthy. Despite the fact that the economic difficulties and pressure from the outside world were far more serious than they are today, people nationwide inherited revolutionary traditions in addition to unfolding activities of learning from Lei Feng; they were in high spirits, and eventually overcame the difficulties with concerted efforts.

In the 10 years of turmoil between 1966 and 1976, the activities of learning from Lei Feng was gravely interfered with by "leftist" ideological trends. The so-called "making a revolution deep down in one's soul" was pursued in a big way at that time, and learning from Lei Feng became a hypocritical way of simply showing where one stood, big words, and lies. Some people played down activists of learning from Lei Feng, and criticized them for "pulling the cart with their heads lowered, not knowing to look ahead for the way, giving not a dime for whether the line is correct or not; consequently, they are reduced to obedient tools slaving for the erroneous line." As a result, Lei Feng's spirit was cold-shouldered, and many people were unwilling to learn from Lei Feng, or flinching from doing so. The kind-hearted masses could not help sighing for the "phase-out of Uncle Lei Feng."

In the period between the smashing of the "gang of four" and today, the Central Committee has called on us to persist in learning from Lei Feng, and the original feature of Lei Feng's spirit has gradually been restored in people's hearts. As a result, Lei Feng, a model of the socialist age, continues to play an exemplary role among young people in and outside the Army. In another aspect, however, the activities of learning from Lei Feng have also seriously suffered from rightist interference. Mainly due to the flooding of the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization in recent years, ideological and political work has been gravely weakened. That resulted in "all sorts of queer phenomena" in China's ideological sphere, and Lei Feng's spirit has also been ridiculed and attacked by some people. Some "theorist" even hoisted the banners of "bringing order out of chaos," and "conceptual renovation" to openly negate the progressive model of Lei Feng, and to sling mud on Lei Feng's spirit. That has led to some grave confusion in the ideological guidance of learning from Lei Feng:

First, they set learning from Lei Feng against emancipating the mind, and substituted the serious contemplation of life value with the gray sentiment of disappointment and decadence typical of the 10 years of turmoil. Some years ago, some people said: "Lei Feng was typical of the theory of the obedient tool," and openly spread that "man was born selfish; a lofty, selfless man never exists." They added, "anybody will make a selection

based on instincts at a critical moment," and "anyone is for himself subjectively, and for others objectively, whether in survival or creation." At that time, many comrades made good-intentioned advice and reasoned criticism regarding such erroneous concepts; however, they have not been solemnly corrected. Others stressed "the self" in various ways, and said that "money is the medal conferred by society," and advocated that one's income be the yardstick of life value. Under such erroneous guidance of value concept, some people became decadent; they paid no heed to lofty ideals, and no attention to politics; they thought only of themselves, but cared nothing about others; they would take endlessly but never thought of giving; they pursued pleasures only, but would never think of hard work; they would lose all sense of righteousness where their personal gains were concerned, and put profit-making above all else; they went so far as to abuse power; thus all sorts of ugly phenomena and corruption surfaced and spread. The bitter fruit yielded from the guidance of erroneous value concept by negating Lei Feng's spirit has made itself increasingly keenly felt. Some years ago, several students fell into Beijing's Longtan Lake, and were about to drown, but onlookers at the bank should have turned a deaf ear to the cry for "Help!" Eventually, it was several comrades from the Beijing Air Force that dived into the lake and brought the children safely on shore. At that time, some onlookers in the crowd were not ashamed of their behavior, but ridiculed the People's Liberation Army (PLA) men, and kept calling them "common soldiers." In some places, when a certain person fell into a river, crying for help, standers-by would first demand "a reward; and no reward, no rescue." Therefore, the consequence of "for oneself subjectively," could only be "doing others harm objectively."

Why do we want to emancipate the mind? To do away with the bondage of "leftist" ideas, and to correctly understand and follow the objective law governing socialist revolution and construction. It is to look forward, and develop progressive socialist ideas; by no means should we "look backward." In no way does it mean to "emancipate" the decadent and decaying bourgeois outlook on life, which has long been discarded by all honest people, who cherish socialism. Emancipating the mind precisely means seeking truth from facts. We should say that the advocacy to learn from Lei Feng falls in line with seeking truth from facts, because the ideological essence and groundwork of Lei Feng's spirit are also seeking truth from facts. His every word and action were the result of his truth-seeking contemplation on life and society. The argument that "everyone is for himself subjectively, and for others objectively" runs counter to the purpose of emancipating the mind; theoretically, such an argument does not hold water, and practice has proven it to be greatly harmful. In the course of learning from Lei Feng, we should focus on this point, and basically correct such erroneous value concept on life.

Second, they set Lei Feng's spirit against modern ideology, negated Lei Feng's spirit with the concepts of

bourgeois liberalization; that has led to grave confusion in the minds of many people. It may be said that the political turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that took place at the turn of spring and summer 1989 were precisely the grave consequences of such confusion. Some people who have stubbornly insisted on the stand of bourgeois liberalization repeatedly depreciated Lei Feng as a model, and went all out to sling mud at Lei Feng's spirit, by saying that "the concept of Lei Feng is stale," and "Lei Feng's spirit is outmoded," so on and so forth. Whereas they guised those things permeated with bourgeois decadent ideology, and diametrically opposed to Lei Feng's spirit as some "new concepts" and "modern ideology," which they lauded to the sky. For example, an article, entitled "'The Culture of the Deity' Is All-around Suffocation of Man," has focused firepower on Lei Feng, by saying, "since Mao Zedong wrote the inscription, all nation should learn from Lei Feng, the propaganda on Lei Feng has become everlasting, so to speak," and "Lei Feng has since become a 'deity'—a perfect image of crystal-clear purity"; "the crux of this deity as a value criterion lies precisely in its being surrealistic, and beyond human imitation." Other articles demanded "the justification of individualism," and attacked learning from Lei Feng and other progressive and exemplary personages as setting up some "moral deities" for the people and young people throughout the nation, to cultivate people's "slave mentality," so on and so forth.

It is to thoroughly negate Lei Feng that those people distorted him to be some kind of a "deity." As we all know, Lei Feng was an ordinary soldier; like numerous ordinary young people, he did ordinary work, without any major invention and meritorious services on the battleground. What he achieved was within reach of general young people and soldiers, by no means was it "surrealistic and beyond human imitation." At the same time, Lei Feng was great, because an extraordinary spirit ran through all of what he did at his ordinary post. Just as Lenin said, the tasks for building socialism "can by no means rely on a moment's valor, but the most lasting, persistent, and precious courage embodied in voluminous routine work." In our work of socialist modernization, reform and opening up, voluminous work falls into the category of routine. Whoever gives play to such most lasting, persistent, and precious revolutionary spirit in all aspects of his routine work, his words and actions will naturally emit great brilliance. That was the case with Lei Feng. Lei Feng was by no means a "deity," and his lofty behavior is quite within reach to anyone.

According to the concepts of the representatives of those people who have held fast to the stand of bourgeois liberalization, young people should care for nothing but money, and be free of revolutionary ideals; any business is fine so long as there is money to make; to hell with the sense of responsibility as masters of the country, collectivism, patriotism, and making contributions to the motherland, to hell with national and personal dignity. How can that be "new concepts" and "modern ideology"? It is the sheer duplication of the mouldy doctrine

of the exploiting classes, by which "Heaven may strike on he who does not work for his own interest," and the offspring of extreme individualism. Extreme individualism is a decadent attitude toward life. Unscrupulously it pursues desires that can never be satisfied. Therefore, when such extreme individualism expands, it will inevitably lead to acute confrontation with the socialist cause under the party's leadership. Is it not true that some "activists" who instigated and organized the recent political turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, and thugs who took the lead in pursuing beating, smashing, looting, torching, and killing, and some people in the "Flying-Tiger team," who rode roughshod were precisely grown out the soil of the so-called "modern ideology"! Numerous facts have evidenced: Those people who have held fast to the stand of bourgeois liberalization were bent on attacking and slandering Lei Feng's spirit, succeeded, to a certain degree in their aim to confuse the socialist ideological sphere, and objectively made preparations in public opinion for the recent political turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. That has taught us from an opposite angle: To restore and consolidate the socialist ideological front, and to mop up the pernicious effects of the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization on young people, it is imperative to hoist the banner of Lei Feng's spirit!

Aside from the above-mentioned interference to oppose learning from Lei Feng, some tendencies typical of formalism and pragmatism have also surfaced. For example, with the changes in the situation, the story about Lei Feng and his diary could be altered arbitrarily. One day he was said to be a model of plain living and hard work; on another, he was said to be a typical example of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; then he was seen, clad in a leather jacket in a picture, which suggested that he was a model of reform and opening up to the outside world. Strained explanations would be given to his behavior according to situation's needs, with exaggeration in some aspects regardless of facts. Some people would arbitrarily stretch the role of types, exaggerate or diminish the connotations of Lei Feng's spirit in an attempt to turn it into a "panacea." We should say that like any advanced personalities, Lei Feng's type came into being and developed under certain conditions, and its role is limited to a certain sphere. We cannot expect that all problems will be resolved through propagating and learning from any of such types. The practice of artificially elevating and exaggerating types is in essence the pursuit of idealism; its result can only be people's failure in believing Lei Feng and their unwillingness to learn from him. Some people learned from Lei Feng with a formalistic attitude, they were only paying lip service, or were satisfied with copying things superficial, being enthusiastic over much ado about nothing, without paying attention to guiding the masses to learn from Lei Feng's progressive ideas and fine work style. Although the above problems were out of the good-intentioned subjective will of many comrades, such practice could only injure Lei Feng's image and spirit to various degrees. It is imperative for us to

earnestly sum up experiences and draw lessons, to carefully reject those unscientific factors in learning from Lei Feng in recent years, and to guide the masses to learn from Lei Feng strictly according to the true feature of Lei Feng's spirit.

The Significance of Learning from Lei Feng and Some Noteworthy Issues at Present

In his important speech delivered to the regiment that Lei Feng used to belong to in his lifetime, Director Yang Baibing made comprehensive discussions on the significance, and methods of learning from Lei Feng under the new situation. He said: "Lei Feng's spirit is not outmoded, on the contrary, it should be promoted and brought forward in a big way"; "our times call for Lei Feng's spirit, our people miss it, and our Army needs more soldiers like Lei Feng. The more Lei Feng's spirit is brought forward, the more developed our cause will be." We cherish the memories of the 1960's, during which our Army took the lead in unfolding activities of learning from Lei Feng, which played a great role in pushing forward army building, with the surfacing of good people and good things shaped into an atmosphere, along with a great number of heroic personages and models, such as Ouyang Hai [2962 7122 3189], Wang Jie [3769 2638], Liu Yingjun [0491 5391 0193], Xie Chen [6200 5256], Mai Xiande [7796 6343 1795], and Simayi Maimaiti [0674 7456 5030 6314 6314 2251] in the 1960's, and Zhu Boru [2612 0130 0320], Zhang Hua [1728 5478], Yang Chaofeng [2799 2600 5358], Li Haixin [2621 3189 2946], Liu Guogeng [0491 0948 1649], and Cui Guozheng [1508 0948 2398] in the 1980's. They were all outstanding representatives in this category. Learning from Lei Feng pushed forward the Army's ideological and political work. Military cadres and soldiers in the 1960's actively studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, massive ideological work was universally unfolded, with cadres and soldiers being all the more obedient to the party's instructions, and one heart and soul with the party. On this basis, the whole Army initiated an upsurge in drilling in the form of competition in military skills on a grand scale, and a brand-new situation surfaced in army building. Today, we should further build our Army into a people's army that is forever qualified politically. To augment the Army's political building calls for a great example like Lei Feng. It is necessary to carry on the activities of learning from Lei Feng in depth.

There must be some new development in learning from Lei Feng under the new situation. In my understanding, it must be characterized by the times. Lei Feng was a historical figure, and nobody has the right to change his advanced feat and progressive ideas on whatever grounds. However, the activities of learning from Lei Feng must develop with, and link to the needs of the times, with essences of the new times filled in and stressed.

What should we learn from Lei Feng? Premier Zhou Enlai generalized four aspects of Lei Feng's spirit. Based

on the present conditions, Director Yang Baibing stressed the need to learn from Lei Feng his proletarian stand typical of clear-cut love and hatred, the spirit of a "nail" characterized by his diligence in studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, concept of serving the people heart and soul, revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard work, work style of pouring his whole heart and soul on mastering the skill of whatever job he was assigned with the greatest devotion, and working hard to score some accomplishments on his post in a down-to-earth manner. This falls in line with the reality of our troops, and should be earnestly implemented in our activities of learning from Lei Feng. The practice of learning from Lei Feng over the past 26 years has enabled us to see that the kernel of Lei Feng's spirit is to serve the people heart and soul. Through untiring theoretical study and practical tempering, Comrade Lei Feng came to see with profundity that a Communist and revolutionary soldier has but one purpose for life: Serving the people heart and soul. It was his wish to put his finite life into the infinite service to the people.

Starting from this basic concept, Lei Feng correctly handled the relations between himself and the state, he was always honest in performing his official duties, and willing to play the part of a revolutionary "screw." He correctly handled the relations between himself and the collective, placed the collective interest above all else, and was bold at sacrificing himself. He correctly handled the relations between himself and others, firmly believed that he lived only to make others lives happier, and adhered to the principle of allowing others to enjoy first, and always being ready to help others. The three tiers of Lei Feng's spirit of serving the people heart and soul, and selfless devotion brought about many heart-breaking stories in his lifetime. In recent years, the spirit of devotion and the concept of serving the people have been neglected among some comrades because of the spiritual "downward slide." In fact, the practice of Communists and revolutionary soldiers bringing forward the spirit of devotion and serving the people heart and soul are the embodiment of the nature of our party and People's Army as well as the basic way for our party and Army to win the faith and support of the masses. From now on, we should never give up the purpose of serving the people and selfless devotion to the party and Army no matter what happens.

The concept of serving the people heart and soul is always accompanied by the proletarian fighting will that defies personal danger. There are richer essences of the times in stressing such fighting will today. Primarily we must go all out to fight for the four modernizations and the revolutionary cause. That is especially vital to the Army. Every soldier should follow Lei Feng's example in acquiring a firm proletarian stand, not to waver a bit at a critical moment when the Party and state are in danger, and carrying out the party and the Central Military Commission's instructions to the word. They should follow the examples of many defenders of the Republic, who died a martyr's death with no regrets, while they

consciously maintained high unanimity with the Central Committee in peacetime. They must always be ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause, charge forward, advance bravely despite whatever hardships, danger, and difficulties in all matters helpful to the four modernizations and the revolutionary cause, while they would adhere to fighting against all matters harmful to the four modernizations and the revolutionary cause with a clear-cut stand. In this way, our soldiers may become revolutionary soldiers who possess lofty ideals, morality, better education, and a sense of discipline, and our Army may be forever qualified politically, staunch pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, and loyal defenders reliable to the party and people. Second, they should work hard at studies, and master the skills for serving the people. Comrades in the Army should lay special stress on diligent military drills, engage themselves in military exercises as an expression of cherishing the Army, and master advanced military science and technology. And third, they should forever maintain the true political color of plain living and hard work. At present, China is facing the task of doing a better job in improvement, rectification, and deepening reform. The severe economic situation requires us to bring forward the spirit of plain living and hard work, which is more pressing than any time in history. Even if the situation turns for the better in the future, we should continue to follow Lei Feng's example in practising economy, and to adhere to plain living and hard work forever.

Some 100 years ago, Marx and Engels proposed the great communist ideal. This ideal society should be one with unprecedentedly rich social wealth, with unprecedented elevation of its social ideological ethics and cultural building. This wonderful ideal has stimulated numerous revolutionary martyrs to sacrifice their lives for it. However, the realization of this ideal has no ready experiences to follow, and this primary phase—the fulfillment of socialism inevitably involves a process of continuous self-perfection. Mistakes in our work in recent years have resulted in lots of difficulties in our economic life and the "downward slide" in spiritual civilization along with some phenomenon of corruption. The advantages of socialism have not been given full play; consequently, some people's faith in communism wavered. Having gone through setbacks over the years in socialist revolution and construction, the Chinese people have eventually accumulated precious experiences. With the continuous in-depth development of improvement, rectification, and reform, China's economic construction will certainly be able to advance steadily in harmony. Today, political and ideological work is being augmented in all fields nationwide; the Army and people are unfolding the activities of learning from Lei Feng in a more extensive way with greater profundity. The vigorous spring breeze in the ideological field will certainly elevate people's ideological consciousness and moral level, reinvigorate the national spirit, and mop up all sorts of corruption. Consequently, China's economic construction and reform will develop in a healthier way, and the advantages of socialism will more fully reveal

themselves in the Eastern power. Our socialist cause is hopeful. Let us welcome in China's socialist spring with all our confidence!

PLA Encourages Cadres To Study Marxism

OW0602213890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0956 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA)—The General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] has made arrangements for all Army cadres to study Marxist theories. A new upsurge promoting the study of Marxist philosophy will be soon created throughout the Army.

A circular recently issued by the General Political Department points out: Working persistently under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a fundamental guarantee for China's socialist modernization and for the Army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization. While the struggle is complex both at home and abroad, to improve the education in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought among Army cadres, particularly the leading cadres at various levels, and further enhance their theoretical knowledge is of great significance to stepping up the Army's political construction, to ensuring that the Army is forever under the absolute leadership of the party and is always up to standard politically, and to promoting Army building and reform.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on paying attention to studying Marxist philosophy, the General Political Department's circular calls on all Army cadres to concentrate on studying Marxist philosophy in 1990. The circular says: Different curricula should be offered to cadres of different levels, such as leading cadres at and above the corps level, leading cadres at division and regiment levels, cadres at the battalion level and below, and specialized technical cadres. The curricula must be systematic and cover important subjects. It is necessary to study basic theories of dialectic materialism and historical materialism. It is necessary to pay attention to studying and understanding Marxist views on unity of subjectiveness and objectiveness, on correlated development of things, on unity of opposites, and on practice, history, and the masses. We should strive to have a good grasp of Marxist world outlook and Marxist methodology.

The circular points out: The study for leading cadres at and above the regiment level should be carried out mainly in the form of a short-term rotational training class and the party committee central study group. At the same time, we should also advocate independent study by individuals. The cadres should be encouraged to display the spirit of the nail [grasping every available minute to delve into revolutionary theory like a nail being driven into a piece of wood], as Lei Feng did, persistently find time to study, and cultivate a great interest and good habits in conscientiously studying Marxist theories.

The General Political Department's circular emphasizes: In study, we should adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and make efforts to learn the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods. We should study hard, think things over, and strive to grasp basic Marxist theories systematically and practically, not fragmentally nor emptily. We should avoid the erroneous tendency of formalism, dogmatism, and pragmatism. We should study and use Marxism in consideration of the constantly changing reality. At present, we should consider the reality of further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; the reality of the intense struggle between those who advocate "peaceful evolution" and those who oppose it; the reality of the struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization; and the reality of our Army's modernization and reform. We should use basic Marxist principles and methods to analyze contradictions and grasp the law. We should seriously remold our world outlook, keep a clear head in the course of the complex struggle, further firm our proletarian stand and socialist and communist faith, assume a scientific way of thinking, and enhance our sense of principle, systematic approach, foresight and creativeness in work. We should integrate book reading with investigation, research, and work guidance, so that the research will promote study, the study will promote work, and the results of theoretical study will help Army building.

National Defense Journal Renamed

HK0702134590 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
29 Dec 89 p 1

[Report by Zhao Qinxuan (6392 0530 6513): "The Magazine 'JUNSHI ZHISHI' Has Been Renamed 'GUOFANG'"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec—To adapt to the needs of strengthening the education of the whole people in national defense, the Academy of Military Sciences has decided that effective in 1990, the journal "JUNSHI ZHISHI" [Military Knowledge] will be renamed "GUOFANG" [National Defense], which will be publicly distributed across the country. "GUOFANG" is aimed at studying national defense theories, providing publicity for the construction of national defense, extending education in national defense, popularizing knowledge in this area, and serving for its modernization. It will be a national defense magazine devoted equally to matters of knowledge and research topics, and will be a garden for comrades engaged in, or concerned with the study and writing of national defense.

Economic & Agricultural

State Holds Meeting To Discuss Debt Repayment

HK0702020190 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
7 Feb 90 p 3

["Special dispatch" by Yao Hsin-pao (1202 2946 0202): "China Holds Foreign Exchange Meeting to Discuss Repayment of Foreign Debts"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb—A source disclosed that the State Administration of Exchange Control called a national meeting on the plan for foreign exchange, in Hangzhou a few days ago, in light of the grim situation with respect to foreign debts and foreign exchange.

The meeting discussed the belief that China is facing a peak period of repaying foreign debts. From now on, the annual task of paying principal and interest will get tougher and tougher. Therefore, while making vigorous efforts to expand export trade, it is necessary to reduce imports so as to strike a balance between income and outlay in foreign trade or even have a small surplus.

The meeting indicates that cutting imports and accumulating foreign exchange will become a principal guiding principle for the work of controlling and utilizing foreign exchange for a period to come. The meeting also discussed introducing "measures to control the implementation of the plan for utilizing foreign exchange."

Wang Bingqian Stresses Economic Returns

OW0602230090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1602 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)—The minister of finance, Wang Bingqian, said today that only by improving economic returns and increasing social wealth can people live a happy life, the superiority of socialism be manifested and China can play a greater role on the international stage.

Wang Bingqian, who is a state councillor, made these remarks at a meeting of financial department directors of ministries, commissions and general corporations under the State Council.

He said that improving economic returns is an important matter affecting the future and fate of the state and the nation.

Economic returns must not deteriorate further in 1990. They should make progress every year.

The minister said that when working out the Eighth Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to embody economic returns in addition to output and speed.

"In economic work," he added, "every link must help to improve economic returns."

Industrial Policy Produces Initial Success

OW0602204190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1009 GMT 5 Feb 90

[By reporter Wu Shishen (0702 1102 3234)]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA)—China's industrial policy has already produced positive results in the course of implementation. The contradictions in the production structure have, to a certain extent, stopped becoming worse nationwide, thus creating conditions for further

improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and facilitating the readjustment of the whole production structure.

According to a briefing by the State Planning Commission's Department of Industrial Policy, all localities and departments have actively implemented the "State Council Decision Outlining the Current Industrial Policy" since its promulgation last March. So far, 67 localities and departments have formulated measures for implementing the decision and have set the targeted areas in which each locality or department should support or limit the production, thereby putting the "decision" in more concrete terms and making it more feasible for implementation. These measures have also facilitated the coordination of relevant policies aimed at promoting industrial development.

During the past year, all localities and departments concentrated on readjusting the production structure and ensuring effective supply. In agriculture, they focused attention mainly on increasing agricultural input to actively ensure the production, transport, and supply of the means of agricultural production while raising the purchase prices of farm produce at an appropriate rate, thereby firing the peasants' production enthusiasm. In industry, in line with the demands for readjusting the structure and improving efficiency, various localities and departments rationally distributed funds and materials to guarantee some projects while cutting back others. According to statistics, in 1989 the ratio between China's industrial and agricultural growth rates dropped to 2.42 to 1 from 5.33 to 1, and the ration between the energy output and gross national product growth rates rose to 1.65 to 1 from 0.46 to 1 of the previous year. At the same time, the investment in various machinery and electric products was brought under control, while the production of a number of high quality consumer goods was curbed to varying degrees, depending on market fluctuations.

The gradual readjustment of the investment structure of fixed assets has created favorable conditions for building up the strength for future economic development. Through screening the investment on fixed assets under construction, all localities and departments cut back the investment scale and readjusted the investment structure. The trend of building office buildings, auditoriums, and guesthouses in various localities has been basically checked, while the production of low efficiency machine tools and forging equipment, aluminium windows and doors, pop top cans, low quality white wine, ordinary goods processed from synthetic leather, and energy inefficient indigenous metallurgical products, which are not up to the standards of the industrial policy, has also been controlled accordingly. The banking and material supply departments have rendered active support in terms of funds and materials for key construction projects which meet the requirements of the state industrial policy. According to statistics, in 1989 the investment in China's energy industry rose to approximately 28 percent from 24 percent of the previous year, and the

investments in transportation, posts and telecommunications, and agriculture also increased over the previous year.

In the course of implementing the industrial policy, the organizational structure of enterprise has also been partially readjusted. Some localities and departments have paid particular attention to shutting down, suspending the production of, merging, or switching to other lines of production those enterprises which were built without a definite purpose or which competed with key state enterprises for raw materials, caused serious environmental pollution, or suffered from poor economic efficiency. According to statistics from seven provinces and municipalities including Beijing, Shanghai, and Liaoning, a total of over 9,000 such enterprises were shut down, had production suspended, were merged, or were switched to other lines of production last year.

An analysis of the State Planning Commission's Department of Industrial Policy points out: Although China's industrial policy has produced some positive results, various structural contradictions in economic life have not been fundamentally resolved. The incompatibility of basic industry with the processing industry has not been alleviated, while the state industrial policy's restrictions and controls over certain products have not been enforced. It is believed that in the ongoing economic rectification, it is necessary to effectively readjust the production structure and deal prudently with projects to be cut back or guaranteed so as to increase economic efficiency and ensure sustained, steady, and coordinated growth of the Chinese economy.

Rural Development Research Center Closed

HK0702021390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 7 Feb 90 p 7

[Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] The Rural Development Research Centre, which was responsible for hammering out crucial agricultural policies, has been disbanded.

The centre was headed by Mr Du Runsheng, a leading agricultural expert and a member of the party's Central Consultative Commission.

The 81-year-old Mr Du played a pivotal role in China's rural reforms in the early 1980s.

It was widely believed the centre was disbanded because many of its officials had actively supported the pro-democracy movement by publicly condemning the present regime.

On May 10 last year, the centre's Development Research Institute accused the Communist Party and the government of misguided policies in handling the student movement.

The declaration was jointly released by the Research Institute for the Reform of China's Economic Institutions (RIRCEI) of the State Commission for restructuring the Economy (SCRE) and the Beijing Youth Economic Society (BYES).

Support also came from the Research Centre on International Issues of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC).

Widespread reports said that several high-ranking officials of the centre had been jailed for "counter-revolutionary" acts.

Sources said despite Mr Du's efforts to save the centre from closure, the State Council eventually decided to take a tough stand.

It had found that many of the staff had not been willing to work with the new leadership.

They added the RIRCEI, spearheaded by Mr Cheng Yizi, who fled China after the June 4 crackdown, also shared a similar fate.

Despite the resumption of work at the SCRE, the RIRCEI was left idle and its future undecided, they said.

The unannounced closure was interpreted by analysts as a sign the government did not want to arouse the fears of farmers.

Agricultural officials have strived to reassure the rural population that the present policy would not change.

Many analysts believe the centre's sudden closure might lead to changes in the government's agricultural policy.

East Region

Anhui Discipline Inspection Commission Meets

OW0502125490 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
2 Dec 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held its seventh plenary meeting in Hefei on 1 December 1989. Twenty-nine members of the provincial discipline inspection commission attended the meeting, and the responsible people of various offices under the commission were present as observers. Yang Zhenyi, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, chaired the meeting. On behalf of the Discipline Inspection Commission, Zhao Baoxing, member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial party committee, reported to the meeting on discipline inspection in the province since the beginning of this year. He also reported on doing a better job in this regard by implementing the guidelines set by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The meeting discussed and approved the work report by Comrade Zhao Baoxing; unanimously voiced their resolute support for the decisions of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and for the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; endorsed the guidelines stated in the speeches of comrades Lu Rongjing and Fu Xishou at an enlarged plenary meeting of the provincial party committee; and endorsed the implementation of such guidelines in practical work.

In his work report at the plenary meeting, Comrade Zhao Baoxing first reviewed the main conditions in the work of the provincial discipline inspection commission in six aspects since the beginning of this year:

1. Party discipline inspection has been conducted according to the party's political tasks and through resolute implementation of the guidelines set by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central committee and a national conference on discipline inspection. Since the beginning of this year, Discipline Inspection Commissions at various levels have investigated and dealt with violations of party discipline; vigorously improved party workstyle; and resolutely punished those involved in cases of corruption according to the principles for improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform. When the disturbances and counterrevolutionary rebellion occurred at the turn of last spring and summer, Discipline Inspection Commissions at various levels in the province and large numbers of their cadres made a distinction between right and wrong and took a firm and clear-cut stand in maintaining unity with the party Central Committee ideologically, politically, and in action, thus standing a severe test.

2. A good job has been done in internal screening in the party to maintain the purity of party and government

organs and the cadre ranks. In coordination with organization departments, Discipline Inspection Commissions at various levels in the province have conscientiously done the work of internal screening. In accordance with definite policies, they have promptly dealt with cadres and party members who made serious mistakes during the disturbances and whose cases were thoroughly investigated.

3. In upholding the principle of being strict with party members, violations of party discipline have been thoroughly investigated and sternly dealt with. Discipline Inspection Commissions at various levels have concentrated their efforts on investigating and dealing with violations of party discipline and cases of corruption, bribery, speculation, and profiteering, seeking personal gain by abusing one's power, and serious bureaucracy. They have particularly dealt with major or serious cases. As a result, they have handled many more violations of party discipline and punished far more party members this year than last.

4. Discipline Inspection Commissions have assisted party committees in improving the party work style and in promoting clean government. They have helped party committees inspect the party work style, with the stress on clean government; they have tackled key issues to check unhealthy tendencies; and they have stressed the exemplary role played by leading bodies and cadres. At the same time, they have instituted, and improved, a responsibility system for the party work style.

5. Discipline Inspection Commissions have carried out education in party discipline and performed their duty of supervision in this regard. In conducting education in party discipline, Discipline Inspection Commissions have stressed education in the enforcement of the party's political discipline and education in being honest in performing official duties and opposing corruption. In supervision over the enforcement of party discipline, members of Discipline Inspection Commissions have relied on the masses, attended democratic discussion meetings of party committees (or leading party groups), and investigated, or observed, leading bodies and leading party cadres in some areas or departments.

6. Discipline inspectors have made efforts to improve their own ranks. Discipline Inspection Commissions at various levels have paid attention to improving themselves ideologically, organizationally, and professionally.

In his work report, Comrade Zhao Baoxing proposed conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to do a better job in discipline inspection. He pointed out: The current main tasks for discipline inspection organs at various levels in the province are to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines set by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the 5th Plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and the 11th enlarged plenary meeting of the fourth provincial party

committee; to strengthen the unity and centralization of the party; to enhance our sense of organization and discipline; to ensure the implementation of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Further Improving the Economic Environment, Rectifying Economic Order, and Deepening Reform"; to uphold the principle of being strict with party members; to seriously investigate, and deal with, violations of party discipline; to assist party committees in improving the party work style; to effectively strengthen the supervision and inspection of party organizations and leading party cadres in implementing the party Central Committee's policy decisions; and to maintain the solemnity of party discipline. Specifically, it is necessary to concentrate on the following several aspects:

1. Conscientious efforts should be made to study and implement the guidelines set by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, to oppose decentralism, and to uphold the unity and centralization of the party.

Discipline inspection organs and cadres at various levels should conscientiously grasp the guidelines set by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and have a clearer understanding of their important duties in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform. Through such study, they should have firm faith and strengthen their spirit; they should conscientiously perform their duties and achieve good results in their work to ensure the unity of the party in action in the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform. While carrying out these tasks, we need to educate people to observe party discipline and to uphold the unity and centralization of the party in party organizations and among cadres who are party members. This will enable the whole party to maintain ideological unity and keep in step. In the period of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, it is necessary to particularly stress strengthening our sense of organization and discipline; to be determined to change the situation where people are lax or soft in enforcing party discipline and the state law; to wage a resolute struggle against the phenomena in which the principle of democratic centralism is violated, and the unity and centralization of the party is jeopardized; and to strengthen the unity and centralization of the party. In party spirit, we should ensure implementation of the party Central Committee's principles and policies.

2. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in internal screening and to maintain the political situation of stability and unity.

Party committees at various levels, especially their principal leaders, should pay close attention to the work of internal screening. They should adopt a firm attitude and effective measures and be determined to do this work well. They must not do this work perfunctorily or leave any hidden dangers. Forces should be concentrated

to screen major units, key personnel, and important matters individually. Party organizations and cadres who made mistakes and violated party discipline during the disturbances should be sternly dealt with. It is essential to strictly implement policies and to pay constant attention to uniting the overwhelming majority of the people. Party committees and Discipline Inspection Commissions at various levels should educate all party members, especially cadres who are party members, on upholding the four cardinal principles and on opposing bourgeois liberalization in order to improve their political quality and to enable them to keep their bearings in a complicated struggle.

3. It is necessary to persistently improve the party work style and to bring into play the party's fine style.

The "decision" adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has reiterated that the style of the party determines its very survival, and that we should increase efforts to improve the party work style. Discipline Inspection Commissions at all levels should, in line with the party Constitution and the demands of the fifth plenary session, regard assisting party committees to ensure a good work style as an important task. They should conscientiously carry out the task until they achieve tangible results. In currently improving the party work style, it is necessary to concentrate on implementing the basic line in the primary stage of socialism, that is, "one central task and two basic points." It is also necessary to adhere to the principle of making "resolute and protracted" efforts. In improving the party work style, it is necessary to uphold the mass line and to rely on the masses to strengthen the construction of a clean government and a healthy party work style. In improving the party work style, we must insist that leading organs and cadres set good examples. Every Communist Party member should exemplify himself in setting a fine work style and should, under no circumstances, lower the demands on himself. In assisting party committees to improve the work style, discipline inspection organs should bring into full play their functions.

4. It is necessary to seriously investigate and handle cases of violating party discipline, concentrating on major and serious cases and resolutely clamping down on corruption.

Discipline Inspection Commissions at all levels should continue to do a good job in investigating and handling cases of violating party discipline in the order of severity. We should especially concentrate efforts on typical cases of practicing decentralism to the detriment of party centralism and unity. We should also concentrate on cases of interfering in the economic improvement and rectification. Serious cases of failing to enforce orders and prohibitions; countering a central measure with a local one; or overtly complying with, but covertly opposing, the instructions of higher authorities must be given party disciplinary action. It is necessary to investigate and severely punish party member-cadres who

made serious mistakes during the turmoils and counter-revolutionary rebellion in violation of party discipline; those who embezzled public funds, accepted bribes, engaged in profiteering, or abused their positions and powers; and those whose bureaucratic attitude incurred heavy damage to the state. Corrupt elements who undermined the cause of the party and the people should be given severe penalties according to party discipline and the state law, and should by no means be tolerated. Investigating and handling such cases is of great importance in guaranteeing smooth progress of the economic rectification and deepening of reform, as well as ensuring a long period of stability in China. In investigating cases of party discipline violation, we should continue to implement the system of holding a discipline inspection organ responsible for the investigation at its own level. Discipline inspection organs at all levels should establish and improve the system of reporting the progress of investigation and strengthen the supervision and guidance. It is necessary to stress both quality and time efficiency in investigation. We should speed up the investigation while ensuring quality.

5. It is necessary to conscientiously improve the quality of discipline inspection cadres and organs.

The 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee have decided to set new and higher demands on the party's discipline inspection work and on the construction of the party work style and discipline. Discipline Inspection Commissions at all levels should earnestly improve their construction and continually enhance the quality of discipline inspection cadres. Discipline inspection organs at all levels should organize cadres to diligently study the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, as well as the line, principles, and policies adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Central. They should especially study the documents of the fourth and fifth plenary sessions; the party Constitution; the "code of conduct"; the state laws and decrees; various rules and regulations promulgated by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and professional knowledge dealing with discipline inspection work. Discipline Inspection Commissions at all levels should improve their work methods and style, and periodically go down to the grass roots to step up investigation and study. It is necessary to improve the organization of discipline inspection cadres. In line with the demands of the work of grass-roots party organizations, we should establish Discipline Inspection Commissions in large and medium enterprises and in rural districts, townships, and towns. Where necessary, Discipline Inspection Commissions at all levels should dispatch discipline inspection groups to relevant units.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhao Baoping called on discipline inspection organs and cadres at all levels to maintain a healthy mentality, to soberly assess the situation, to heighten spirit, and to work assiduously to fulfill their duties and overcome difficulties, thereby actively contributing to the smooth realization of the goals set by the

5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen reform.

Jiangsu's Chen Huanyou Discusses Economic Reform

OW0202014990 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
19 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

["Excerpts" of speech by Governor Chen Huanyou at closing session of the provincial conference on planning, finance, and commodity prices: "March Toward the Goal of Improving and Rectifying the Economy and Deepening Reform"]

[Text] This year is the first of the 90s, a critical year for improving and rectifying the economy and deepening reform; it is also a year in which the economy may take a favorable turn. In line with the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the 8th provincial party congress, the guiding principles for our provincial economic work are: Ensuring stability, making all-out efforts, and developing the economy.

By ensuring stability we mean ensuring steady policy, steady measures, and steady progress. At present, stability is the common aspiration of the party and people; it is of overriding importance. Stability is the precondition for improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening reform, and carrying out work in all fields. We won't be able to accomplish anything without stability. Great attention should be paid to ensure that every step we take to supplement and improve the various reform measures and every new policy or adopted measure is proper and reliable. We must take all factors into consideration and strike an overall balance. In all our undertakings, we must not be impatient for success. We should advance in small steps, make steady progress, and achieve practical results.

By making all-out efforts, we mean arousing ourselves and pressing forward in the face of difficulties. We should carry forward the spirit of "going deep into the mountains, knowing well that there are tigers there"—the greater the difficulties, the more we should press ahead. We must have courage and determination in the face of difficulties in order to turn pressure into a motive force and regain the initiative. This year is crucial for the 3-year improvement and rectification. If this year is passed safely, dawn will be ahead.

By developing the economy, we mean appropriately raising economic growth rates, upgrading quality, and improving economic efficiency. We need economic growth for the sake of overall stability; we also need it in order to fulfill the financial plan, earn more foreign exchange through exports, ensure market supply, and improve the people's living standards. On the one hand, the peculiar characteristics of Jiangsu's economy present more difficulties under the circumstances of overall retrenchment. These characteristics require us to be more sensitive. On the other hand, now is a rare opportunity to solve the long-standing weak links in Jiangsu's

economy. We must take advantage of the changes in external conditions in the course of retrenchment and of the opportunities presented by the major transition of reform to explore new ways, seek new measures, create new methods, develop a new approach, and achieve new progress.

To fulfill the above requirements, we must attend to the following work:

First, Steadily Develop Agriculture and Ensure A Good Agricultural Harvest

Reaping a good harvest in agriculture is essential for ensuring economic, political, and social stability; it is a major task, affecting the overall situation; it is also crucial to easing the contradictions between supply and demand, bringing down inflation, and accomplishing the task of improvement and rectification.

The provincial party committee and government have called for "increasing grain and cotton production and ensuring demand and procurement." Currently, the agricultural situation is improving, cadres at all levels are paying greater attention to agriculture, the peasants' enthusiasm has been aroused, and winter-spring farmland water conservancy construction is in full swing. Rarely was such a scene witnessed in the countryside in the past few years. All trades and professions must do some real service for agriculture. To ensure steady development of agriculture, we need to rely on policy, science, and input. By relying on policy, we mean persisting in the "six constants" in rural policy. By relying on science, we mean spreading science and technology and popularizing fine strains, scientific application of fertilizer, scientific management, and scientific farming. By relying on input, we mean that peasants should continue to be the principal input contributor, and financial departments at all levels should also increase input as much as possible. The province is planning to spend one-sixth of this year's addition of financial resources on agricultural input; it will also try in every possible way to supply more coal and electricity at fixed prices and to allocate foreign exchange for importing chemical fertilizer and some farm chemicals intermediately. An essential point for ensuring steady agricultural development is to stabilize the production, allocation, supply, and prices of the means of agricultural production. The relevant provincial departments have done much work in this regard; efforts should be made to implement the adopted measures. It is necessary to further improve the management of the means of agricultural production. Summer and autumn work is the most important for ensuring a bumper harvest. Now, we must pay close attention to the field management of overwintering crops. Recently, the provincial agricultural and forestry department has proposed launching a provincial emulation campaign for a higher grain and cotton output. This is an effective measure for promoting a steady development of agriculture. It is hoped that local governments at different levels will pay keen attention to the campaign by assigning leading cadres to personally attend to the work and by

stressing model examples in the campaign. I would like to emphasize here that all localities should attach great importance to cotton production. All localities should make overall arrangements for the areas for growing grain and cotton; should stress the concept of state planning; and should truthfully implement the policy of linking grain procurement to cotton output, to ensure that the area of cotton is no less than 9 million mu. In view of the difficulty of achieving a marked increase in per unit output of crops and of the problems facing village and township enterprises, we should vigorously develop the diversified economy, because it provides an important means of increasing peasants' income and nonstaple food supply for urban residents. All localities should explore new sources of production and strive to achieve a fresh breakthrough in promoting the diversified economy.

Rural industry constitutes half of Jiangsu's economy. When village and township enterprises are in bad shape, they can affect the steady development of agriculture and the economy as a whole. In order to help village and township enterprises pull through difficulties, all appropriate departments should consistently show concern and support, including provision of working funds, and try everything possible to help solve concrete problems for enterprises that manufacture marketable products, are capable of exporting goods, and have higher technological and managerial standards and economic efficiency. Village and township enterprises should seriously implement the principle of "readjustment, consolidation, transformation, and improvement." They should properly handle the relationship between speed and efficiency; actively explore markets; strive to build up their strength for future development; vigorously readjust product mix; successfully carry out mergers and cooperation with large industrial enterprises to make up each other's shortcomings; strengthen management in various fields; go all out to conduct technical transformation; raise technical standards; improve efficiency; increase exports for earning more foreign exchange; and pay particular attention to building up their capabilities for self-accumulation and self-development. In short, they should strive to accomplish the "three improvements, two innovations, and one increase."

Actively Readjust Industrial Structure, Maintain a Suitable Production Growth Rate

We should maintain an appropriate rate of industrial growth, and recognize the harm of both an overheated economy and economic stagnation. Only sustained and stable growth of the economy can lead to improved efficiency. We have targeted a minimum of 6 percent increase for industrial output value this year. Any smaller increase will not help alleviate the strains on unemployment and the financial situation, and it will lead to a decline in the economy and trigger economic and social problems. This will be very harmful to national stability. We should exert common efforts to boost the industrial output value by at least 6 percent this year. A pressing current task is to strive to increase

production in the first quarter of the year, which will lay a solid foundation for a steady increase throughout the year.

The key to maintaining a steady increase in industrial production is to ensure a good job in structural readjustment. With the processing industry as the backbone, Jiangsu enjoys a certain edge in the national markets with such pillar industries as the light, textile, petrochemical, machinery, and electronics industries. However, the province's technical and managerial standards are low. In spite of the share in the domestic market, our products are relatively low in quality; there are few quality products; and we are slow in turning out new products. The sluggish market, which is related to both circulation and structural problems, has caused grave shocks in Jiangsu. Therefore, we should take firm and decisive measures and lose no time in focusing our attention on readjusting the structure, improving the quality, and achieving better economic results of industrial production. In readjusting the industrial structure, it is necessary to give preferential treatment to key enterprises and those manufacturing important goods. We must concentrate our limited material supply, transport capacity, and funds on such enterprises. In readjusting the structure this year, we should make products more adaptable to market demand. Guided by industrial and technological policies, we should strive to develop new products and upgrade existing ones to increase their share of the domestic market and their exportation. We should use more domestic products to substitute for imports, while striving to improve product quality, upgrade products, increase their variety, conserve energy, and lower consumption. In readjusting the structure to make products more adaptable to the domestic market, we should also carry out exploratory readjustment, based on the special characteristics of each locality and in line with the requirements for strengthening the basic industry and improving product quality. We will do this by bringing into play our superiority in the processing industry and overcoming our weaknesses in basic industry, thereby facilitating the rationalization and upgrading of the industrial structure and building up our strength for future development.

In order to guarantee structural readjustment, it is necessary to correspondingly make readjustments of credit, investment, technology, and enterprise organization structures. We will do this by applying protection and suppression where they are due to prop up the good and restrict the bad, and by providing specific guidance. In dealing with enterprises that are experiencing difficulties, we will combine adjustment based on the existing amount [cun liang 1317 6852] with adjustment based on the increased amount [zeng liang 1073 6852] to promote their mergers or transfer to other trades. We will avoid closing them down or suspending their production as much as possible; push for their joint reorganization; develop enterprise groups or any other types of associations; and promote the reasonable circulation of production factors and the enhancement of overall results of the national economy.

Strive to Open Up Domestic Markets, Vigorously Develop Export-Orientated Economy

Since our province's industry relies on the world market, both for obtaining raw materials and for marketing the finished products, market regulation plays a greater role here. There is a very close relationship between the stability and development of the economy and the opening of the market. Under the current circumstances, when the market is sluggish, making active efforts to open domestic and foreign markets has become a major link in invigorating the entire economy.

We should adopt policy measures to promote sales and induce consumption in order to bring industrial production out of its slump. Concrete analysis should be conducted to find out why the market is presently weak. Generally speaking, this is caused by both an overstocking of commodities and an insufficient inventory. Where it is insufficient, the inventory should be replenished. Where it is overstocked, efforts should be made to promote sales and open markets. Attention is needed in both areas. It is necessary to arrange for a good, normal supply of daily articles, small commodities, and non-staple foods needed by the people and make sure no shortage occurs. On the other hand, it is imperative to have a strong sense of marketing operations and to exert great efforts to promote sales and open markets. This will change the strategy of promoting production to expand supply and sales into one of promoting supply and sales to increase production. The key to opening markets lies in having saleable products. It is therefore necessary to develop products that meet the different needs of different areas and different levels. Efforts should be made to diversify production; consolidate and develop the old markets and open new ones; and establish long and stable relationships of cooperation and marketing bases in other provinces and localities. At the same time, we should pay attention to expanding the market inside the province, particularly to invigorating the rural market. Industrial products should be actively marketed in the countryside, peasants should be guided about normal consumption, and careful efforts should be made in recalling commodities from the market. We should give full scope to the role of the commerce, material, supply, marketing, and foreign trade departments as the main channels or the reservoirs to actively procure marketable, good-quality, and famous-brand products, particularly commodities which are not selling well now but are expected to be in great demand in the future, or seasonal products meant for year-round consumption or year-round products meant for seasonal consumption. Likewise, attention should be focused also on giving scope to the initiative of collective and individual commercial businesses in adding to the array of the market and enlivening circulation. Banks should do everything they can to increase loans as funds for such purchases, including those for the circulation arena, in order to energize commerce and to expand purchases and sales. By promoting sales to increase purchases and production, industry will be invigorated. While continuing efforts to straighten out the order of circulation,

screen and reorganize companies, and eliminate the confusion in the circulation arena, it is necessary to continue to nurture the market, bring the role of its circulation into play, and protect normal market activities. Every effort should be made to overcome difficulties, step up material exchanges, do a good job in promoting economic cooperation, and increase the supply of materials as much as possible.

To vigorously develop an export-orientated economy is not only conducive for surmounting the difficulties at hand; it is also the basic way for the development of the economy in our province. The world market is expected to remain relatively stable this year. China's downward adjustment of the foreign exchange rate will also prove to be favorable for increasing exports. We should seize this opportune time and take full advantage of all favorable conditions to more effectively develop trade and economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. We should strive to achieve new developments in opening to the outside world, while carrying out the task of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. We should very carefully sum up experience and continue to stabilize and perfect the foreign trade contract responsibility system; implement the various policy measures designed to encourage exports; step up planned guidance and coordinated management; make reasonable adjustment of the distribution of profits; and mobilize the initiative of all quarters to strive to expand exports and increase foreign exchange earnings. Measures should be taken to ease the serious shortage of funds for foreign trade. We should make relentless efforts to improve the quality of export products, expand their variety and pattern, abide by the contract to safeguard foreign credit and enhance our competitiveness. It is necessary to give active support to, and develop, qualified enterprises, especially key enterprises and enterprise groups with certain export capabilities, to export and to directly open world markets on their own initiative. It is necessary to control products with a ready market. The foreign economic relations and trade departments should improve their work and do a good job in providing various services. In order to have available foreign capital, we must continue to improve the environment for making investments, especially the soft environment. We should properly implement the existing preferential policies and help "joint and cooperative ventures and wholly foreign-owned enterprises," which have already started operating, solve various outstanding problems. We should properly guide the orientation of investments by foreign firms, give priority to favorable projects, and use more foreign capital in the transformation of old enterprises. We should grasp the opportunity to actively develop labor services for foreign firms and cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries in the economic, scientific, and technological fields. We should fully utilize foreign resources and make efforts to establish nontrade enterprises outside China, using local resources and markets.

Continue To Strictly Control Prices, Insuring That Commodity Prices Do Not Exceed the Index

We should attach great importance to the stability of commodity prices. The general demand for this year's work in controlling prices is to control the price index, to adjust price structure, to vigorously improve market order, and to ensure that the rate of increase in the price index is lower than it was last year. This is not only an economic target but also a political task. Various localities and departments must take the entire situation into consideration; continue to implement the contract target system for prices; and consider the extent of controlling the general level of market prices as a main content in evaluating the work of governments at various levels. We should strengthen price discipline and appropriately concentrate the power of price controls. We should vigorously improve market order, strengthen supervision and control of commodity prices, ban wanton collection of fees, and stop an uncontrolled increase in commodity prices.

Seriously Implement the Strategy of "Making the Province Prosper With Science and Technology," Promote the Integration of Economic Work With Science and Technology

Firmly establishing the strategy of "making the province prosper with science and technology" is a major policy decision for vitalizing Jiangsu's economy. It is also the fundamental way to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order. We should take advantage of the opportune time of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order to effectively shift economic construction to the track of relying on the progress of science and technology. Currently, when we implement the strategy of "making the province prosper with science and technology," we should adhere to limited targets, achieve a breakthrough in some key projects, grasp actual work, and seek practical results. We should use advanced science and technology to guide the adjustment of production structure. We should rely on science and technology to raise the level of agricultural and industrial production; organize scientific research units to concentrate their efforts on tackling key technological projects; and extensively promote those useful scientific and technological achievements. We should guide enterprises to shift emphasis to scientific and technological progress. We should guide them to study how to include scientific and technological progress in their evaluation in the contracts to be signed; to implement the evaluation system in various localities and trades; and to develop the inherent motive force to promote scientific and technological progress. We should gradually increase effective investments to promote this progress. Investments in technological transformation mainly depend on enterprises themselves; therefore we should guide enterprises to invest their limited funds in promoting scientific and technological progress. This is also an important guarantee for appropriately promoting the growth of industrial production and developing the reserve strength of enterprises. It is

necessary to encourage various enterprises and trades to establish funds for developing science and technology. We should further improve supplementary measures for promoting scientific and technological progress. We should give full play to the initiative and creative enthusiasm of scientific, technological, and managerial personnel, and encourage them to make greater contributions to "bringing prosperity to the province with science and technology."

Advances in science and technology and in the scientific method of management are two factors contributing to greater economic results. This year, we should put the improvement of management high on our work agenda and create a general climate for vigorously grasping management. On the one hand, we should use fixed quotas to strengthen all basic management tasks, such as that of production, labor, quality, finances, materials, energy, and raw and other materials. We should also use fixed quotas to further improve various personal responsibility systems within enterprises, and to strictly enforce all rules and regulations. On the other hand, positive efforts should be made to introduce modern management methods into those enterprises, where conditions permit, to raise their level of management.

Develop an Extensive and Intensive "Double Increase and Double Economy" Campaign [Campaign To Increase Production and Practice Economy and To Increase Revenue and Reduce Expenditure] To Raise Economic Benefits

This year is a critical one for improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. We should raise the "double increase and double economy" campaign to a new level. We should also launch activities for the masses to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help, and then surpass each other in opposing waste, tapping potential, and increasing benefits. Thus the "double increase and double economy" campaign will proceed vigorously and in a down-to-earth way. Serious problems of waste still exist in various fields, and there is great potential for opening new sources of revenue and reducing waste. The vast numbers of cadres and the masses should be educated to carry forward the fine traditions of plain living, hard struggle, industriousness, and thrift in building up our country and in doing everything. They should make careful calculations, practice strict economy, and oppose extravagance and waste. Some enterprises have achieved good results in carrying out a campaign for each staff member and worker to turn out a benefit equivalent to 100 yuan by increasing production and practicing economy. This year, we should persuade more enterprises and units to conduct this kind of activity. As for the "double increase and double economy" targets set at this meeting, localities and departments at all levels should do what is necessary to see that the targets are met. Financial departments at all levels should give priority to supporting production, enlivening the circulation of commodities, and developing the economy. In particular, they should help solve difficulties in circulating funds, and in key technological

upgrading projects that those enterprises which are big contributors of profits and tax payments to the state are doing. They should also assist these enterprises in producing more commodities required by the market and in increasing effective supply. Efforts should also be made to increase financial revenues, reinforce the management of tax collection, close all loopholes, and collect as much as possible of what should be collected. At the same time, it is necessary to resolve to reduce disbursements, keep expenditure within the limits of revenue, and live a really austere life for a few years. While tightening control over the total amount of money in circulation, banking departments should proceed from Jiangsu's actual situation in dealing with the question of funding. They should not only ensure the fulfillment of needs of key projects, but also take into consideration the requirements in general. They should make appropriate adjustments at appropriate times to serve the purpose of production and economic restructuring. On the other hand, enterprises should replenish their own circulation funds in accordance with the established rules to increase their self-improving capacity. All localities should formulate and implement plans to stop losses and to increase profits. They should earnestly help losing enterprises and industries to improve operations and management, make positive efforts to tap potential, and go all out to cut, or gradually eliminate, deficits.

Stabilize the Economic Policy and Deepen the Structural Reform

It is obvious to all that our achievements in construction during the past 10 years are mainly attributable to reform. Without reform, there would be no hope. To conquer difficulties, move out of the predicament, and bring about a sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy, we should essentially rely on our efforts to deepen reform and change the mechanism. That is, we should establish an operational system, based on a combination of the planned economy and market regulation. The general task of deepening reform is to properly handle one relation, grasp the strengthening of two things, and adhere to and perfect three.

Properly handling the relationship means properly handling the relationship between improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, and on deepening reform. Improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order are in accord with deepening reform. They all aim at promoting a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy. This year, we must take a further stride toward the goal of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. The contents, measures, and steps of reform work should be in accord with the overall requirement of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, and should be conducive to realizing that goal. Deepening reform includes the introduction of new policies and measures; implementing those new policies and measures at selected units; and also includes stabilizing and

improving the existing reform measures and correcting inappropriate ones. In the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, the work of deepening reform should place more emphasis on improving the existing reform measures and correcting inappropriate ones. We must do solid, practical, deep, and meticulous work and pay attention to eliminating possible impetuosity in order to achieve new successes in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform.

The strengthening of the two means that we must appropriately strengthen concentration and guidance in planning when to carry out reform in the enforcement of macrocontrol. We should effectively curtail the demand for investment and consumption; bring inflation under control within a relatively short period; and speed up the readjustment of the industrial structure and the organization of enterprises. Without appropriate concentration and powerful macrocontrol, we cannot accomplish the aforementioned goals. Some of these measures are to be implemented in different stages. When we reach the goal of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, we shall have to make some appropriate adjustments. What I must clearly explain is that, when we currently stress appropriate concentration, it does not mean the negation of the necessary decisionmaking power at the grass-roots level and in enterprises and returning to the pre-reform road. We should continue to maintain the decisionmaking power and vitality of the grass-roots level and enterprises, and give full play to their enthusiasm. Naturally, in our work, we must properly handle the relationship between concentration and the policy of maintaining the decisionmaking power and vitality of the grass-roots level and enterprises.

Adhering to, and perfecting, the three things means: First, we should adhere to, and perfect, the enterprises' contract responsibility system. The foundation of a stable economy lies in stabilizing enterprises. Practice has proven that implementation of the contract responsibility system in various forms in enterprises has played a positive role in developing production and overcoming economic difficulties. We should conscientiously sum up our experiences, promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful, and constantly improve and deepen the system. Enterprises with good conditions can start a new round of contracts, while other enterprises may extend the period of contracts. Second, we should adhere to, and perfect, the system of having the plant director assume full responsibility. Without this system, we cannot implement the enterprises' contract responsibility system. Therefore, in order to stabilize this system, we must stabilize the system of having the plant director think and assume full responsibility. We should generally ensure stability for those plant directors who have signed contracts, while making some individual adjustments in order to avoid fluctuation in enterprises' production and operation due to man-made reasons. We should properly handle the relationship between the party and administration within an enterprise. The plant

directors and secretaries of party organizations of various enterprises should support each other and work in close coordination. They should wholeheartedly rely on the working class, strengthen democratic management, and give full play to the enthusiasm of staff members and workers as masters of the country. Third, we should adhere to, and perfect, enterprises' internal reform. In order to raise economic results of enterprises, we must study the situation in enterprises, deepen internal reform, strengthen internal management, and improve the internal operational mechanism.

Attach Importance to Education, Culture, and Work in Other Fields, Promote Coordinated Development of Other Undertakings in Society

When the governments and relevant departments at all levels are working out plans for the development of the economy in the province, they must make arrangements to develop various other undertakings in society. Schools of all types and at all grades must do a still better job in implementing the various principles in the field of education, deepen educational reform, and train more competent personnel who are not only professionally proficient but also socialist-minded. In developing culture, we must adhere to the socialist orientation; implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend; combat the spread of pornography on the one hand while promoting culture on the other; and propagate our fine national culture. In developing our work in public health, we must implement the principle of taking disease prevention as the key link, and strengthen our efforts to cure and treat common, recurrent, and epidemic diseases. Workers in the field of medicine must maintain fine professional ethics and improve their vocational and technical skills. Strenuous efforts must be made to promote sports activities on a large scale in both rural and urban areas, and to continually help people to improve their general health. Leadership at all levels must pay particular attention to promoting planned parenthood; exercise strict control over the unchecked growth of the population; prevent early marriage or child-birth, implement the policy of one family, one child; and popularize birth control among people on the move. In short, all departments in society must tap their latent potential to meet the requirements of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order; raise their work efficiency; overcome their difficulties; work well; and make new contributions to promoting the economy, serving society, carrying out the policy of improvement and rectification, and developing the material and spiritual civilization.

The general principles for the development of this year's economy in the province have been basically defined. Our tasks in this connection remain arduous and complex. We must become organized and firmly strengthen our leadership in fulfilling our tasks.

Bank To Set Up Security Exchange in Shanghai

OW0602120290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1044 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)—Gong Haocheng, president of the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China, was quoted in a recent issue of "FINANCIAL NEWS" as saying that the bank planned to set up a security exchange in Shanghai in the near future.

In the past ten years, the city's financial market has developed rapidly, Gong said.

Twenty-seven bonds and stocks, with a total value of 800 million yuan (about 160 million U.S. dollars), have been issued in the city.

The ten exchanges and 16 brokerages already set up in the city will facilitate the establishment of security exchange, said the president.

Shen Zulun Addresses Zhejiang Census Conference

OW0502224490 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Zhejiang Province's fourth census conference was held in Hangzhou today. The fourth national census will begin at 0000 hours 1 July this year. There are many arduous tasks to be done during the national census, and time is pressing. To successfully carry out the national census, our province's census leading group and census bureau were formed last July. Census leading organs have been formed at the provincial, city, prefectural, county, township, and town levels. Satisfactory results have been achieved in conducting an experimental census taking in Zhuji County. To ensure the quality of the census, some prefectures, cities, and counties in our province have tried to streamline residence registration work, thus making a good start for smooth progress in the census.

Addressing the conference, Governor Shen Zulun, called for an extensive education drive to publicize the census in society in order to inform everyone of its importance. The principal responsible comrades of the cities, counties, districts, and townships must personally attach importance to this work. The responsible comrades in charge of this work should personally arrange and check the major and crucial parts of the work, particularly between the end of June and early July, which is the period for discovering the real population situation and for registering surveys. Governments at all levels must regard the census as a central task and ensure that the task is accomplished with good results according to schedule.

The conference also made arrangements for other related tasks. It decided to launch a propaganda campaign in June this year in order to mobilize the entire society to take part in census work.

Vice Governor Xu Xingguan addressed the conference. More than 400 responsible persons from various cities, counties, and departments throughout the province took part in and exchanged experience at the conference.

Central-South Region

Urban Unemployment in Guangdong Increases

HK0502064290 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
29 Jan 90 p 10

["Special Article" by Chih Hu (3069 3275): "Unemployment Rate in Guangdong's Cities and Towns Is Rising"]

[Text] At the end of the Year of the Snake, all families were busy preparing to celebrate the new year. Laborers from other provinces, who had worked hard all year round, also crowded into trains in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhangmutou, and other railway stations and began their homeward journeys. However, they did not have the air of complacency like as they did 1 or 2 years ago after having made good money in Guangdong. Before leaving their working places, many had in fact been sacked by their employers or had been warned against returning in groups after the Spring Festival.

In mid-January, the labor department of the Guangdong provincial government held a work conference. At the meeting, it was revealed that the additional number of urban people waiting for jobs in this province increased to 570,000, but there were only more than 400,000 new jobs available. The rate of jobs available may have risen from 2 percent last year to 3 percent at present. This does not include the previous employees who lost their jobs recently. Reportedly, in January 1990 about 80 percent of enterprises in Guangdong failed to operate at full capacity, and nearly 10 percent of workers had lost their jobs. The difficulties in employment have become a major vexing problem in Guangdong.

Last year, the provincial authorities issued a special document on stopping the hiring laborers from other provinces and temporary workers from the countryside. At the work conference in January, the labor department decided to quicken the pace of dismissals. Companies and enterprises which are closed down or merged into others should first terminate the employment of such laborers; workers whose work contracts have expired should be sent home; and even enterprises with good business results should also gradually send home such workers. While strictly controlling the employment of laborers from other provinces and temporary workers from the countryside, the provincial authorities also stipulated that henceforth the recruitment of new workers must follow the quotas specified by the official economic plans. In principle, no laborer from other provinces can be hired any more.

According to the investigation of the labor department, In early 1989, the number of laborers from other provinces registered with the labor authorities in Guangdong

exceeded 1 million. Most of such laborers worked in Dongguan, Foshan, and other counties of the Zhujiang Delta and in Shenzhen and Zhuhai. A large part of these laborers from other provinces had been sent home by the end of last year. The number of laborers from other provinces who had been sent back was estimated at over 1 million, including those who were not registered with the labor authorities. When they worked in Guangdong, they received the same wages as local workers doing the same jobs. Most of them earned about 200 yuan a month, and their income was obviously much higher than their fellow countrymen in the interior provinces.

Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Kuang Ji stressed at the provincial work conference on labor affairs that workers from other provinces should be resolutely sent home, but action should not be taken according to some arbitrary quotas without discrimination. Instead, this should be linked with the implementation of the trade policy. More flexibility can be given to such trades as energy production, transportation, construction, and some backbone enterprises. Redundant workers in the enterprises with unstable economic results and workers whose work contracts have expired should all be sent home. On the one hand, the employment of new workers should be brought under strict control; on the other, redundant workers from other provinces and from the countryside should be sent home resolutely so that more jobs in Guangdong can be given to local urban workers who are waiting for job assignments or who have recently lost their original jobs.

Guangdong's Export of Labor Services Increases

HK0202013990 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] The Guangdong Foreign Labor Services Company has increased the export of labor services by a wide margin and kept up good development for 2 consecutive years. Its foreign exchange earnings from the export of labor services last year amounted to \$10.12 million, an increase of 100 percent over the year before last and a record.

The provincial foreign labor services company has made use of the strong points that Guangdong is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and has many Overseas Chinese; placed emphasis on the labor services markets of Hong Kong and Macao; and developed labor services in the southeast and Pacific regions. It has also taken many forms of cooperation to meet the needs of foreign businessmen without sticking to one pattern.

Last year, it exported to Hong Kong ordinary skilled workers from the building, metal production, electrical machinery, electronic, and restaurant service trades; provided Saipan Island of the United States with a complete set of some 300 garment workers on a chartered plane; and in addition, cooperated with Singapore businessmen by sending a fishing boat with a crew of approximately 200 people. The fishing boat worked in the waters of Burma. Last year, it signed 217 contracts

for labor services cooperation, an increase of 88 percent over 1988, and sent abroad some 4,600 laborers, an increase of 57.2 percent.

At present, the company has exported labor services to 27 countries and regions, including the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Singapore.

Southwest Region

Hu Jintao Addresses Tibet Trade Union Meeting

HK0702063790 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] At a regional meeting on trade union work held on 5 February, regional Deputy Party Secretary Basang pointed out: Strengthening the party leadership is a basic guarantee for doing trade union work well. Trade union organizations must stick to their correct political orientation, and fully keep in line with the CPC Central Committee. They must consciously uphold the unified leadership of the party, and protect the stability and unity of the society.

The purpose of this meeting was to relay and implement the spirit of the Eighth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Lhasa Regional CPC Committee, and the Second Plenary Session of the 11th Executive Committee of All-China Federation for Trade Unions, sum up the work over the past year, and make arrangements for trade union work in our region this year.

Regional Party Secretary Hu Jintao, and regional Deputy Party Secretaries Raidi and Basang attended the opening session. On behalf of the Lhasa Regional CPC Committee, they extended cordial greetings to the broad masses of trade union workers in the whole region, and workers and staff members on all fronts.

The meeting first relayed the instructions of Secretary Hu Jintao on doing well the work of the trade union, Communist Youth League, and Women Federation in our region.

Deputy Party Secretary Basang spoke at the meeting. He said: Over the past year, trade union organizations at all levels in the region have united with and guided workers and staff members of various nationalities to work effectively for stabilizing the situation, and promoting economic construction, reform and opening up, and have scored gratifying achievements. He pointed out: Strengthening party leadership is a basic guarantee for doing trade union work well. Trade union organizations must stick to the correct political orientation, and fully keep in line with the CPC Central Committee politically, ideologically, and in their actions. They must consciously uphold the unified party leadership, and the stability and unity of the society. Trade union cadres at all levels, and leading cadres in particular, must be good

at turning the propositions of the party into the resolutions of the trade union, and the conscious acts of the masses through their own work, and democratic process of the trade union.

Comrade Basang continued: Trade union organizations must do well the work of stabilizing the contingent of workers and staff members, show concern for the weal and woe of the masses, and protect legitimate rights and interests of the people, and help them solve their difficulties. In the meantime, in their own work they must guide the masses, so that they can subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the state, and their immediate interests to the long-term interests. He emphasized: Trade union organizations must strengthen ideological and political work, and assign an important position to ideological and political education. At present, when we are promoting economic improvement and rectification, and deepening the reform, we must help the masses so that they understand and make allowances for the difficulties of the state, make effort to increase production and practice economy, increase income and reduce expenses, and constantly enhance their economic results. In the meantime, they must persist in laying their emphasis on the work of the grass-roots trade unions to continuously create a new situation in trade union work of the whole region.

The opening session was presided over by regional Trade Union Chairman (Dazang Gongbu).

Sichuan's Zhang Haoruo Views Rural Policies

HK0602151990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Jan 90 p 2

[Newsletter from staff reporter Luo Maocheng (5012 5399 1004): "Stabilize the Rural Areas First—An Interview With Sichuan Governor Zhang Haoruo"]

[Text] "Sichuan has a population of 108 million people, of which 88 percent live in the countryside. This being the case, to keep Sichuan Province stable as a whole, among other things, it is necessary to stabilize the rural areas." Sichuan Governor Zhang Haoruo repeatedly stressed this point to this reporter.

Sichuan's cultivated land makes up one-sixteenth of the nation's total cultivated land, but its population accounts for one-tenth of the country's total. To feed the people, Sichuan has to rely on its own efforts as no other part of the country can afford to feed them or to take up this burden. Feeding one-tenth of the country's population with one-sixteenth of the nation's cultivated land means a great contribution to the whole country. Therefore, all previous Sichuan leaders gave agriculture a great deal of attention.

"Then how can a good job be done in agriculture and how can the rural areas be kept stable?" asked this reporter.

"As far as Sichuan is concerned, what counts is adherence to and improvement of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, with payment linked to output, plus reliance on science and technology in reaping bumper harvests in agriculture." Governor Zhang briefed this reporter systematically. He said: Last April, Luzhou and Zigong in southern Sichuan were hit by hailstorms and soon afterward, areas in eastern Sichuan, including Chongqing, Nanchong, and Daxian, Wanxian, and Peiling Counties, suffered from floods and waterlogging. Nevertheless, since our various rural policies were stable, people were not flustered in the face of such circumstances. Cadres and the masses of people made concerted efforts to fight the natural disasters. In the end, the province reaped overall bumper harvests in grain and industrial crop production. Total grain output was 40 million kilograms more than the record year of 1984. The yearend number of pigs kept in stock was 67 million head and that of pigs slaughtered 57 million; these two figures were slightly higher than those in the previous year. The output of oranges and tangerines amounted to 920,000 tons or nearly double the previous output. Currently the rural areas are filled with joy over their bumper harvests. "However, this is a production increase of a restoring nature." Governor Zhang cautioned: "This is because the province's per capita average possession of grain is less than in 1984. If Sichuan fails to push agriculture to a new higher plane, its economy will be unable to develop substantially."

"What are the goals set by the Sichuan provincial party committee and government for this year?"

"It can be briefly summarized into one '2' [figure as published] and three '3's.' To put it another way, we will strive for an additional 1 billion kg of grain over last year's figure, a 3 percent increase in total agricultural output value, a 3 billion yuan rise in township and town enterprises' total output value, and a 30 yuan gain in the rural per capita average net income."

Thinking clearly, he went on to brief this reporter on the countermeasures and measures adopted by the Sichuan provincial party committee and government to achieve the above-mentioned goals. He said: Rural conditions in Sichuan are different from those in the northern regions of the country. The province has a large population but limited arable land. Of its limited land, some is "big-character [da zi bao 1129 1316 1032]" plots on the slopes. The province's productive forces are still relatively poor. These conditions and environment have determined that we should introduce the household-based contract form and not act in haste to adopt a large scale of operation. As such, first, Sichuan should adhere to and improve the land contract responsibility system so that the peasants will work the land contentedly. Second, an agricultural service system should be established and perfected. Multilevel and varied service forms should be adopted in regard to the things that a single household will find difficult to undertake or accomplish,

such as construction of water conservancy works, transformation of land, seed breeding, plant protection, popularization of agricultural technology, and marketing of products. Third, it is necessary to develop science and technology on a big scale, spread the extensive use of improved varieties, and raise the per unit area yield and multiple cropping indexes. Sichuan has a good climate. Some land where interplanting or multiple cropping is applied can yield four or five crops a year. Therefore, the province has huge potential for boosting production. Last year more than 6.7 million mu of land was sown to ratooning rice (that is, after rice is gathered in, fertilizers are promptly applied so that rice stubbles will produce one more crop) and its grain output amounted to 700 million kg or more. The area of such land is to be expanded this year. Fourth, efforts will be made to continue to implement the effective institutional science and technology contract system. Last year some 21,000 people went to the rural areas to undertake science and technology contracts. This played an important role in fighting natural disasters and reaping bumper harvests. Moreover, the province has an additional 800,000 mu of land sown to wheat this year and the wheat is now coming along fairly well. The enthusiasm of farmers all over the province for farmland capital construction is running high. This serves as a sound foundation for reaping bumper harvests in this year's agricultural production.

Governor Zhang, who came from Beijing and assumed office for just 2 years, has visited many rural areas. He said: The peasants in Sichuan are especially industrious and capable. Every household runs its garden economy well. A garden economy has become an important source of the peasant households' incomes. Not long ago, he went deep into the rural areas to find out what was happening there and he learned a jingle which was newly composed by the peasants. It read: "To get rich, it is necessary to rely on the party branch in enabling farmers to live in scattered places. With science and technology as the guide, white mulberry and fruit trees are growing well around cottages; while paying keen attention to increasing grain production, we should not forget that breeding chickens, ducks, geese, and rabbits is an important source of income. Township and town enterprises should be developed and ceaseless efforts should be made to undertake farmland construction projects. Get organized to build roads and we will become rich in three or five years." Governor Zhang said: "This jingle is, in fact, the vivid summarization of Sichuan's rural economic development in the last few years and also the true portrayal of the rural areas of Sichuan today."

North Region

Beijing Plans To Improve Foreign Trade

OW060225390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1331 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)—Beijing plans to improve its foreign trade this year by expanding its

exports and providing a good environment for economic co-operation with the outside world.

Speaking to XINHUA today, Zhang Ming, director of the municipal Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said the capital will take a number of measures to solve the "disorder" and other problems in its foreign trade.

It will, among other things, improve company management to eliminate overlapping production; adjust production to meet the world market; and enhance the quality of products by improving management.

By the end of last year, Beijing had set up 594 joint ventures and nearly 100 companies engaged in foreign trade. Its exports for the year reached 1.1 billion U.S. dollars, more than four times the figure for 1978.

Beijing Provides Labor for Overseas Projects

OW0502132190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1241 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA)—Beijing signed a record number of 133 contracts with more than 20 countries last year to provide labor for overseas projects.

More than 60 per cent of the contracts, involving some 10 million U.S. dollars, were signed with developed countries, including the United States, Japan, Singapore and Iceland.

According to a Beijing municipal government official, the capital sent 600 persons abroad last year and earned about three million U.S. dollars.

Beijing has taken a flexible approach to the development of labor co-operation with foreign countries, such as training chefs, providing painters, and sending performers for short seasons.

Beijing Agriculture Succeeds Due to Spark Plan

OW0602084190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0819 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)—Agricultural development on the outskirts of Beijing has greatly benefited from the "spark program", which was started in 1986.

More than 920 agricultural projects and 350 new farming products have been developed in the implementation of the program, producing an output value of 1.35 billion yuan, with 298 million yuan in profits and taxes.

The program was designed to build food and non-staple food production bases on the outskirts of the capital city with the application of scientific and technological research findings.

Also in the implementation of the program, more than 20,000 engineers and technicians have participated and 106 model rural enterprises have been set up.

Twelve projects have won "spark" awards from the central government and the "spark" training center at Zhoukoudian on the western outskirts, which has trained more than 7,000 people, has been upgraded as a special training center of China.

Hebei Launches Army Support Campaign

OW2901042190 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 28 Jan 90

[Text] In displaying the glorious tradition of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents in recent years, the various localities throughout Hebei have energetically helped local PLA units solve their actual problems, have supported Army building, and have strengthened relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. At present some 1,700 towns and townships and more than 700 industrial and mining enterprises in the province have established a foundation to give bonuses to outstanding officers and men; have set up over 2,000 centers to serve military families; and have formed more than 70,000 teams to learn from Lei Feng and to help comrades in arms.

In December 1989 the general offices of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, the political department of the provincial Military District, and the provincial department in charge of civil affairs formed a joint investigation group to solicit opinions from the various PLA units on how to solve their actual problems. The provincial party committee urged the secretaries of prefectural and city party committees, commissioners, and mayors to take up the task of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents. They also urged them to carefully handle all proposals as if they were proposals made by NPC deputies or National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee members.

The joint investigation group has learned that most of the tasks in helping local Army units have been successfully fulfilled.

The Hebei Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government recently held a joint meeting attended by local military and government leaders. The military and government leaders exchanged their experiences in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people; and studied problems which needed greater efforts to tackle.

Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Beijing Military District, attended the meeting. In his speech, he said: As long as we adhere to the principle of achieving close unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, and resolutely safeguard the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, we will definitely

be able to handle any situation and any political upheaval at home or abroad and win victories.

Comrade Xing Zhongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee, said: Hebei Province is closely related to Beijing and Tianjin. The PLA troops here are charged with the glorious task of protecting the capital, Beijing. Trying our best to support Army building is our unshirkable duty. We should broaden our education on national defense among the cadres and the masses and consciously safeguard and strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people at all times.

Hebei's Tangshan City Develops Wasteland

OW0602122090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1053 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Shijiazhuang, February 6 (XINHUA)—Tangshan City in north China's Hebei Province has netted 1.7 billion yuan in the past five years by developing its wasteland.

In the city on the Bohai Sea, large sections of the shore have been turned into ponds for raising shrimp and crabs, wasteland in tidewater areas have been developed into paddy fields and trees have been planted on hills which used to lay idle.

According to a local official, the city has developed 46,000 hectares of wasteland and irrigated 13,000 hectares of land by drafting policies to encourage farmers to reclaim land. This has provided the city with an additional 250 million kilograms of grain, 45,000 kg of fruits and 130 million kg of aquatic products.

According to the official, an average Tangshan farmer earned 700 yuan last year, 150 yuan above the national level. The annual per capita income for some villages is now 1,000 yuan. Some farmers who left farming in the past for business to work in rural industry have been attracted to land reclamation, he said.

The profits of land reclamation have attracted investment from farmers. The official said that in the past five years only 16 million yuan of the 600 million yuan spent on land reclamation in Tangshan came from the state budget. The rest was raised from individual farmers and local governments.

Tianjin Mayor Orders Dismissal of Plant Director

OW0402182390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2238 GMT 3 Feb 90

[By reporter Shen Qifang (3947 0796 5364)]

[Text] Tianjin, 4 Feb (XINHUA)—A Tianjin-based plant director who was dismissed for fraud and later appointed to a leading post in another factory was sacked for the second time at the request of Mayor Nie Bichu. This incident has sent a shock wave throughout the Tianjin business community.

Li Hang, former director of Tianjin's No 4 Shoe Factory, engaged in fraudulent practices during his tenure and overreported the factory's profits by 790,000 yuan a year. This posed enormous problems for the factory's production and operations. By the second half of 1988, the factory was losing money, though nominally it was making profits. In August of that year, departments concerned relieved Li Hang of his post at the request of the factory's staff members and workers. In early 1989, Tianjin Shoe Corporation sent Li to work at the city's No 11 Shoe Factory. Li was later appointed as the deputy director of that factory as well as the secretary of the party branch there. The appointment triggered widespread complaints at the No 4 factory. Upon learning about the incident while inspecting the No 2 Light Industrial Bureau's marginally profitable and money losing enterprises last December, Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu immediately indicated in no uncertain terms that a leading cadre who had run an enterprise so badly should not be given a leading post in another factory, and that he should be made to work as an ordinary worker in the original plant in order to make amends for his wrongdoing. Shortly afterward, departments concerned in Tianjin acted on Mayor Nie's words, and dismissed Li from his post at the No 11 factory and ordered him to go back to the original plant to work as an ordinary worker.

The news brought joy to the cadres and workers at the No 4 Shoe Factory. Li Shaochen, a senior worker at the factory, said: "The plant director should have quit his post because he practiced fraud. How could he be allowed to assume another leading post after he left the factory? Ordering him to return to work as an ordinary worker is a way of distinguishing between rewards and punishments. It is punishment that the workers find satisfactory."

On a recent visit to the No 4 Shoe Factory's sales department, this reporter found a graying salesman, with presbyopic glasses, earnestly and enthusiastically selecting shoes for his customers. He was Li Hang, the factory's former director. His current job includes tending the storeroom, mending and selling shoes, and working on night shifts. The workers have commented that "he is doing a good job." The twice dismissed former director, speaking of his experience to this reporter, said: As a plant director who failed to run his factory successfully, I cannot really stand up again after my fall if I simply have my position restored. I have to learn lessons from my experience in the course of practice and acknowledge my mistakes. Only by doing so can I hope to really stand up again, even if I am not given another leading post.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang To Increase Agricultural Investment

SK3101035590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] This year, Heilongjiang Province will increase its agricultural investment by 120 million yuan, of which

50.5 million yuan will be used in developing agriculture through science and technology. The increased amount of agricultural investment will be used on a priority basis in the construction of the following five aspects.

First, it will be used to build key facilities for increasing production. In Shuangcheng, Bayan, and Suihua counties, major grain growers, seed warehouses, seed laboratories, and 70 to 100 town and township agricultural comprehensive service stations will be built.

Second, it will be used to build farmland capital construction. This year the province will increase its paddy fields by 1 million mu, and improve 52 irrigated areas and 25 waterlogged areas.

Third, it will be used to replace or provide necessary accessories to large farm tools and machines. This year the province will replace on a priority basis 1,000 caterpillar tractors, 5,000 farm tools and machines, and more than 200 combine harvesters.

Fourth, it will be used to build fast-growing and high-yielding forests, and farmland shelterbelts. This year the province will afforest 3.03 million mu, repair and build 20 forest inspection stations and 66 km of roads in forest areas, and improve the construction of forest areas, the work to prevent forest insect pests, and the work to protect forests and prevent fires.

Fifth, it will be used to develop livestock breeding. The province will emphasize the work to accelerate the construction of the Heihe beef cattle production base area, improve grassland, and facilitate the development of livestock breeding along a benign circle.

He Zhukang Heads Jilin Marxist Philosophy Study

SK0602074790 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] On 2 and 3 February, in line with the arrangements for the study of Marxist philosophy for this year, the theoretical study central group of the provincial party committee conducted a special study and discussion on the topic of following the basic principles of the Marxist theory of knowledge and adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. The major purpose of the study and discussion was to understand dialectical materialist points of view, the principle of seeking truth from facts and the relationship between the objective law and the subjective initiative, and to define the viewpoint of practice as the first and basic viewpoint of the Marxist theory of knowledge.

Comrade He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee and leader of the theoretical study central group, presided over the study session. Three philosophical professors of the province were invited to guide the study session. Then, after conscientiously studying the original works by themselves, the participants held an animated discussion. During the discussion, they unanimously held: The essence and characteristic of Marxist

philosophy, as a theoretical manifestation of the basic interests of the proletariat, are to internally combine its high degree of scientific approach with its thorough revolutionary content. It is the greatest achievement in the ideological history of mankind, the most scientific and complete world outlook and methodology achieved so far, and a great proletarian tool for knowledge. Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the philosophical foundation for a proletarian political party to establish a scientific ideological line. Only by persisting in the Marxist theory of knowledge and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything can we integrate theory with practice, subjectivity with objectivity, and subject and object in a practical manner and based on historical point of view, and formulate correct line, principles, and policies. To understand the philosophical point of view of this era in which tremendous changes have taken place, Marxist philosophy should also be continuously enriched and developed. Cadres at various levels of the party should have a strong sense of participation in the discussion of [words indistinct], and enrich and develop the Marxist philosophical theories through the great practice of reform, opening up, and modernization drive. Philosophy is a kind of science which becomes more developed the more it is studied. Improvement of the Marxist philosophical level of the entire party will greatly promote the vigorous development of the party's cause.

Comrades who spoke held: In implementing the principle of seeking truth from facts, we should attach great importance to the efforts in seeking. Improving the ability for seeking is the key to realizing active reaction. Judging from our 10-year reform, the process of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform is accompanied by our summarization of the experiences in the 10-year reform. Both the achievements and mistakes in the 10-year reform explain the importance of enhancing the ability to understand the subject. The tremendous achievements in our 10-year reform should be first attributed to our persisting in the ideological line of emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, and proceeding from reality in doing everything, which was reestablished at the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. This is a major achievement of our party in upgrading its ideological and theoretical levels. It is not difficult to truly seek truth from facts, which we stress every day. The key lies in seeking, which means study and understanding. We should strive to improve and increase our ability for seeking. This is the key to understanding the theory of active reaction. A common characteristic of the mistakes committed in the past few years was overcorrection, which was as bad as not making corrections. We often went from one extreme to another. When stressing the dominant aspect of one thing, we often neglected the nondominant aspect; when correcting lopsidedness in one area, lopsidedness in another appeared; and when stressing the common nature, we tended to neglect individual nature. Based on an analysis of the source of the philosophical theory of

knowledge, this is the result of the violation of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and represents thinking in terms of absolutes and in a lopsided and metaphysical way.

During the discussion, many comrades also offered very good opinions on ways to improve the ability for understanding. They held: To improve our ability for understanding, we should at least strive for the following. First, we should acquire foresight toward the changes of things. This is an important link in improving our leadership level. Without foresight, leadership is out of the question. Second, we should improve our analyzing ability by seeing through the appearance to the essence. Many of our past mistakes in policymaking were often related to our act of judging things simply by their appearance without grasping their essence. Third, we should improve our ability to summarize the particular into the general. When understanding and analyzing subjective things, some comrades often adopted the deductive method for reasoning, jumping from one conception to another. When carrying out their specific work, many leaders also often stayed at the level of giving general directives. Without often going deep into the realities of life and conducting many investigations study, they could only adopt the same general methods for the so-called strict leadership, or were busy doing specific matters all day long. This was an important reason why some localities were ineffective in exercising leadership and fell into generalities in doing work. Therefore, when performing our work, we should consciously strengthen investigations and study, discover, cultivate, and summarize advanced typical examples from the masses, popularize them among the masses, and use them to promote work in the entire area. We should also strive to draw inferences about other cases from one instance, and put more efforts into establishing policy regulations and systems in order to achieve good results.

Members of the theoretical study central group of the provincial party committee also worked out a study plan. In the process of formulating the plan, they stipulated the principles of persisting in independent study, which should be the major method, holding concentrated discussions, and giving proper guidance. They also stipulated that individual reading plans should be worked established with the list of books that should be read as stipulated by the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, that speeches during discussions should be based on realities in the people's minds and work, and have definite objects, and that the Friday and Saturday of the first week of every month are designated as study days. This study session was held in line with this stipulation.

Northwest Region

Xinjiang's Song Hanliang Discusses Stability
*HK0702085790 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1230 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held a meeting attended by cadres at and above department level.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Song Hanliang stressed that at present, all the comrades in Xinjiang must conscientiously study, comprehend, and implement the spirit of all the important instructions issued by the central authorities on maintaining Xinjiang's stability. They must adopt more resolute and more forceful measures in light of the realities in Xinjiang to firmly grasp all types of work with a view to maintaining Xinjiang's stability.

After making a comprehensive analysis of both the international and domestic situation, Comrade Song Hanliang pointed out that in order to maintain political and social stability in Xinjiang, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee demands that the CPC committees and the people's governments at all levels and all the appropriate departments in Xinjiang concentrate all their efforts on maintaining regional stability. To this end, efforts must mainly be made in the following six respects: 1) To attach utmost importance to the work of maintaining Xinjiang's stability. The leaders at all levels, especially the responsible leaders, must concentrate their efforts on the work of maintaining stability. All types of work in Xinjiang must be subordinated to and serve the work of maintaining stability. All the CPC organizations and CPC members and all the people in Xinjiang must exert their utmost to maintain stability. 2) To practically strengthen the ideological and political work, and to grasp the current opportune moment to carry out education on adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing the ideology of bourgeois liberalization in breadth and depth in Xinjiang. We must continue to carry out education on patriotism; on opposing peaceful evolution; on opposing separatism and safeguarding the unification of the motherland; and on both the international and domestic situation in order to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of the people in Xinjiang and to enable the broad masses of the people in Xinjiang to brace up, overcome current difficulties, consolidate, and develop the fine situation in Xinjiang at present. 3) To adhere to the nationality solidarity and oppose separatism, this being the key to Xinjiang's political and social stability. All areas and

appropriate departments in Xinjiang should continue to carry out education on the Marxist nationality theories and on the CPC nationality policies in breadth and depth. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Xinjiang must attach great importance to the struggle against separatism. The broad masses of the cadres and people of all nationalities should adopt a firm and clear-cut stand in the struggle against separatism. 4) To conscientiously strengthen party-building work. To this end, efforts should mainly be made in the following three respects: 1) The building of the party's leading bodies; 2) the building of the party organizations at the grass-roots level; and 3) to fight against inner-party corruption and promote the building of a clean government. 5) To organize and send a large number of party and government cadres to the grass-roots level to carry out investigations and research. The leaders at all levels must gear their work to the grass-roots level and to the masses. 6) To resolutely implement to the letter the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. We must acquire a correct understanding of the current situation, brace up, and carry out all types of work in a down-to-earth manner with a view to pushing ahead the development of Xinjiang's agriculture and the readjustment of Xinjiang's industrial structure. We must guarantee the market supply; strictly control the commodity prices; reduce expenditures; increase revenue; increase the economic results; further open Xinjiang up the outside world; and realize a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of Xinjiang's national economy. [passage omitted]

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee and concurrently chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Advisory Committee; Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government; Janabil and Li Shoushan, deputy secretaries of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; and some other regional party and government leaders attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Tomur Dawamat. Comrade Wang Enmao also delivered an important speech at the meeting.

Hong Kong

Further Reportage on XINHUA Head Zhou Nan

Assumes Post

HK0602014790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 6 Feb 90 pp 1, 2

[By Chris Yeung and Shirley Yam]

[Text] Former Chinese vice-foreign minister, Mr Zhou Nan, arrived yesterday to take up his new post as the head of China's de facto embassy, with a traditional greeting for Hong Kong.

"It's now the Chinese New Year festival. The winter is out and the spring is in. Best wishes to Hong Kong compatriots for a happy new year."

In a message clearly aimed at the jittery business community, Mr Zhou, who takes up his post tomorrow as director of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), vowed to contribute to the territory's prosperity, stability and building of mutual co-operation.

He said he would also strive for the friendly co-operation between Beijing and Whitehall in implementing the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

Mr Zhou, 62, a seasoned diplomat with a reputation for being a tough negotiator and poetry lover, is replacing Mr Xu Jiataun, 74.

Accompanied by his wife, Ms Huang Guo, and a private secretary on board a China Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) flight from Beijing, Mr Zhou said at Kai Tak: "I've said before I would come here frequently. Now I'm here on a permanent posting, so we'll be seeing more of each other in future."

He declined to answer questions, but in a written statement released at the airport, he said: "Hong Kong is a prosperous and auspicious place that is full of talented people. I'm very glad to have the opportunity to work here.

"I hope to contribute my bit of power for the stability and prosperity of the territory, the mutual co-operation of the mainland and Hong Kong and a better future for the territory."

Mr Zhou, the key official in talks with the governor, Sir David Wilson on the territory's political reform during a visit to Beijing last month, maintained that a good Sino-British relationship was vital to ensuring a prosperous and stable Hong Kong.

"I wish to continue to strive for the development of friendly co-operation between China and Britain and the full implementation of the joint pact," he said.

Mr Zhou added that the strenuous effort of the Hong Kong people was the most solid foundation for the territory's prosperity and stability.

"I'm fully confident of the territory's future. Hong Kong will become better and better tomorrow," he said.

Mr Zhou was met at the airport by the political adviser, Mr William Ehrman and NCNA officials, including vice-directors, Mr Zheng Hua, Mr Qiao Zonghuai and Mr She Mengxiao; outgoing Chinese team head of the Joint Liaison Group, Mr Ke Zaishuo; leader of the Chinese side of the Land Commission, Mr Sun Yanheng and visa section head of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Hong Kong, Mr Zhu Guiyu.

Mr Zhou will officially be introduced to his new post by the outgoing Mr Xu at a Lunar New Year reception tomorrow, attended by 4,000 local dignitaries and community leaders headed by Sir David.

Yesterday morning, about 40 of the 50 non-civil service Executive and Legislative Councillors held a farewell reception for Mr Xu and presented him with a silver plate.

Putting aside strained relations between local councillors and China, senior executive councillor, Dame Lydia Dunn, paid tribute to his contributions over the past 6 1/2 years.

"We've thanked Mr Xu for his great contribution to Hong Kong, especially in increasing (the Chinese authority's) understanding towards local people and in improving its relationship with Omelco," Dame Lydia said.

"Omelco's relationship with the NCNA has always been very good. We don't see each other officially very much, but members individually do have contacts," she added.

Dame Lydia said politics were not discussed during the 45-minute reception.

Before departing, Mr Xu said he liked the 20 centimetre silver plate which bore four Chinese characters, Song Bai Chang Qing, which means "Evergreen as pines and cypress".

But he was quick to point out it was not an official function, repeating it was a friendly gathering.

It was the only reference to Beijing's long-standing refusal to officially recognise legislators or executive councillors.

Students Protest Reception

HK0702030790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 7 Feb 90 p 4

[Text] Student leaders yesterday gathered at XINHUA News Agency to burn their invitation to the agency's spring reception being held tonight.

The 30 representatives from the Hong Kong Federation of Students said they would not hold any demonstrations today outside XINHUA's mammoth reception at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre.

The news agency's new director, Mr Zhou Nan, will make his first official appearance since his appointment. As head of XINHUA here, he is Beijing's chief representative in Hong Kong.

Student federation general Secretary Mr Andrew To Kwan-hang said the boycott of tonight's spring reception would commemorate the June 4 crackdown against students in Beijing.

It would also honour political prisoners in China and reflect the federation's dissatisfaction with the agency.

"What the XINHUA News Agency has done up to now is very unsatisfactory because it does not reflect the opinions of Hong Kong people," Mr To said.

The students said they were disappointed with the way the agency had distorted the truth about the June 4 incident and the nature of the democratic movement in China.

The agency also failed to relay to Beijing the concerns of the Hong Kong people.

Mr To called on Mr Zhou to directly report the opinions of all sectors of society to the Chinese government.

The students are planning an assembly at Chater Garden on Friday to express dissatisfaction with the mainstream Basic Law model. Mr Szeto Wah and Mr Martin Lee Wing-tat would attend, Mr To said.

Policy for Giving Up Chinese Citizenship Unclear

HK0502072590 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
29 Jan 90 p 2

[Special article by staff reporter Lin Tsui-fen (2651 5050 5358): "Even Wang Hanbin Does Not Know Where Should Hong Kong People Apply to If They Want to Give Up Chinese Citizenship"]

[Text] Where should Hong Kong people apply if they want to give up their Chinese citizenship? While answering the question raised by this reporter in Guangzhou, Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] standing committee, said that he did not know, but he would check on this question after his return to Beijing.

Wang said: "Hong Kong people now belong to Chinese citizenship. They must apply if they want to give up their Chinese citizenship. But I am not clear where they should apply if they want to give up their Chinese citizenship. I will check upon my return to Beijing."

If a Chinese citizen residing abroad wants to give up his Chinese citizenship, he must apply to the local Chinese embassy. For example, if he is in the United States, he can apply to the Chinese embassy in Washington.

At the meeting of the Political Structure Group of the Basic Law Drafting Committee held last week in Guangzhou, the NPC or its standing committee was asked to take relevant problems into consideration in light of Hong Kong's special conditions. For example, does the article "state personnel" must not give up their Chinese citizenship also apply to the public servants of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; which institution should

they contact if foreigners want to apply for Chinese citizenship and Hong Kong people want to give up their Chinese citizenship after 1997.

Dual nationality is not recognized in China's nationality law. Lu Ping, deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, also pointed out earlier that if Chinese citizens not residing abroad want to obtain foreign citizenship, they must first give up their Chinese citizenship.

According to China's nationality law, applications for joining, giving up, or resuming Chinese citizenship must be submitted to the Chinese Ministry of Public Security for examination and approval. The Public Security Ministry will offer certificates to those whose applications are accepted.

It is not clear yet where Hong Kong people should apply now if they want to give up their Chinese citizenship.

Wang Hanbin, who concurrently assumes the office of deputy director of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, told this reporter that the draft adopted by the Basic Law Drafting Committee meeting held early next month will be submitted to the NPC standing committee meeting to be held late next month for examination. The NPC standing committee will put it on the agenda. Instead of revising the basic law, the NPC standing committee will submit it to the NPC in the form of a decision for deliberation. The views of the NPC standing committee and the draft will be submitted to the NPC for deliberation, adoption, and promulgation.

The last plenary session of the Basic Law Drafting Committee will be held from 13 to 17 February in Beijing. The NPC standing committee will last 5 to 6 days commencing 20 February while the NPC session will be held for 15 days beginning around 20 March.

Regarding the question whether the basic law drafters suspended from their duties are counted in the drafting committee according to Chinese law, Wang Hanbin said this is not clear in accordance with Chinese law. When the Basic Law Drafting Committee is to vote on something, whether the two Hong Kong drafters suspended from their duties should be counted in will be determined by the meeting of the Basic Law Drafting Committee held next month.

Leading 'Counterrevolutionary' Visit Reported

HK0302015990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 3 Feb 90 p 6

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] The Hong Kong Government allowed a leading member of an overseas group which has been branded by the Beijing authorities as a "counter-revolutionary" organisation to pay a recent visit to the territory.

Mr Hsue Wei, head of the Supervisory Committee of the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, came to meet local members and Chinese dissidents who have escaped from China since last June.

Mr Hsue's admission to Hong Kong was highly unusual as three other senior members of the alliance, all holding valid entry visas, were denied entry upon arrival by the immigration authorities last November.

His visit may have paved the way for other Chinese dissidents to follow suit in the future.

According to Mr Hsue, he has been given a multi-entry visa and he is able to visit Hong Kong twice a year.

When contacted yesterday, the Immigration Department refused to comment on Mr Hsue's admission.

"It is our policy that we don't comment on individual cases," a spokeswoman said.

An official of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY yesterday said they had no knowledge of Mr Hsue's trip to Hong Kong.

The alliance is a New York-based organisation mainly made up of Chinese students and overseas Chinese. Mr Hsue said that it has about 5,000 members including 2,000 secret members but declined to say how many of the 5,000 are in Hong Kong.

"I guessed the reason why I was allowed in was because I have kept a very low profile during my stay here," he said.

"I don't come here to initiate political mass movements," he added.

Mr Hsue arrived on January 22 and left yesterday for Tokyo. He will return to the United States tomorrow.

Despite the news black-out imposed by the Beijing authorities, Mr Hsue said they were still receiving information from their sources on the mainland.

"Our connection with the students in Beijing reached a peak last May. However, we have been forced to stop contacting some of our members in China since June 4," he said.

According to Mr Hsue, Yang Wei, an informer and member of the alliance who had made known his identity during the pro-democracy movement last June, had been arrested by mainland police.

"We haven't heard from him since then," he said.

Mr Hsue was the first high-ranking official of the alliance allowed into the territory since the refusal of other alliance members last November.

At that time, three senior members of the alliance, Qian Da, Chen Jun and Wang Min, were denied entry on arrival.

The immigration authorities had refused to comment on why the three people were denied entry but Mr Hsue believed they have been "blacklisted" by the authorities.

Mr Chen, an American green-card holder, was expelled from China and left for the U.S. via Hong Kong last April.

Mr Wang was personally linked with the Yang Yang incident which occurred last August. Yang Yang, a Chinese national squad swimmer, sought political asylum in Hong Kong claiming that he has been a secret member of the alliance for two years.

Mr Wang was seen together with Yang during a press conference called by Yang to tell of his plight.

Mr Hsue blamed the publicity aroused from Mr Qian's trip to Hong Kong for the authorities' decision to bar him from entering the territory.

Since the June 4 event and the Yang Yang incident, Beijing authorities have repeatedly warned against Hong Kong being used as a subversive base for overthrowing the communist regime on the mainland.

According to Mr Hsue, he met about 20 Chinese dissidents who were stranded in Hong Kong at a Lunar New Year party in Wan Chai.

"Some of them have indicated that they wanted to join the alliance but it is not yet decided whether they will become our members in Hong Kong or abroad," he said.

Another purpose of Mr Hsue's recent trip was to restructure the local office and to strengthen its works in Hong Kong.

"Our office will be more 'functional' in the future," he said.

"Some members will be assigned to handle promotional matters and some will be given other responsibilities. Also, a writing team will be formed to be responsible for reporting on current affairs in Hong Kong for the CHINA SPRING," he said.

The CHINA SPRING is the official publication of the alliance.

Although the CHINA SPRING has opened an office here, the alliance has yet to register itself with the Hong Kong Government as a legitimate political organisation.

On the relationship between the alliance and the Federation for a Democratic China (FDC), Mr Hsue said it would be of mutual interest for the two groups to merge.

"The FDC has focused on such issues as the rehabilitation of June 4 and the return of Zhao Ziyang as the country's leader but the alliance is targeted at how to establish a multi-party system on the mainland in the long run," he said.

"The FDC is like a relay runner and the alliance a marathon runner, but we share the same objective," he added.

But Mr Hsue contended that the alliance would not become a prominent political force in Hong Kong.

"The Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic movement in China is already an established political group in Hong Kong," he said.

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